Bedford Gazette.

BY GEO. W. BOWMAN. | Freedom of Thought and Opinion. | TERMS, $2 PER YEAR.

NEW SERIES. | BEDFORD, PA. FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 19, 1855. | VOL. XXIII, NO. 23.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met:

GENTLEMEN:

Whilst the events of the year just closed, present many causes of joy and congratulation, and afford abundant reason for thankfulness to a beneficent Providence for his goodness and mercy, our prosperity and happiness, as a people, I regret to say, has not been unalloyed. The general growth of the country, the progress of the arts and sciences, and other causes of moral and social comfort, have not, it is true, been interrupted; but the loss of valuable lives and property, by the casualties of the elements, has been unusual, both in number and extent; and in certain sections of our Commonwealth the afflictions of pestilence and disease have also been sorely felt. Nor should we estimate lightly the suffering that manifestly exists amongst the poor in our cities and towns. The drought of the season deprived the husbandman, to some extent, of the anticipated rewards of his labor, and lessened the means of human subsistence: whilst the depression in monetary and business affairs, has deprived many laborers and mechanics of their usual earnings. The means of subsistence are thus greatly enhanced in value, at the same time that the opportunities of earning them are much diminished. The field for charity is consequently wider than usual; and to meet its reasonable demands on the part of those blessed with an abundance, will be to sustain the christian character, and measurably to merit the continued bounty of Heaven.

The operations of the Treasury for the last year, will be presented to you in detail, by the head of that department. The results are highly satisfactory, showing a steadily increasing revenue from nearly all the ordinary sources.

The aggregate receipts for the fiscal year of 1854, including loans and the balance in the Treasury, on the 30th of November, 1853, amounted to the sum of $6,665,912 01. The gross payments for the same period, to the sum of $5,424,983 29; leaving a balance on the 30th of November, of $1,240,929 72.

The extraordinary payments consisted of the following items, to wit: loans repaid, $235,888 40; to the North Branch canal, $206,552, 76; to the construction of the new railroad over the Allegheny mountains, $461,921 03; to the payment of debts on the public works, $389,946 38. Of the balance remaining in the Treasury, a portion is applicable to the payment of the State debt, and the remainder to current demands.

The simple or ordinary operations of the Treasury for the same period, were as follow, to wit: the receipts, exclusive of loans and the blance in the Treasury on the 30th of November, 1853, realized from permanent sources, amounted to the sum of $5,218,099, 00. The ordinary expenditures, including the interest on the State debt and all the payments on the finished lines of the public works, excluding the payments on new works and loans, amounted to $4,116,744 84; being $1,101,490 15, less than the receipts.

This statement may be regarded as the workings of the Treasury simplified: and as establishing the gratifying fact, that the present reliable revenues of the State, exceed the ordinary or unavoidable expenditures, over a million of dollars; and that, relieved from the demands for the construction of new improvements, the Treasury could pay a million or more of the public debt annually. It will also be perceived that the income from these sources is steadily increasing. For instance, in 1846, with the State tax at present rates, and the same extent of improvements in use, with nearly all the present sources of revenue in operation, the gross receipts amounted to but little over three and a half millions.

No more reliable estimate of the operations of the Treasury for 1855 can be made, than is furnished in the results for 1854. The ordinary receipts may be safely estimated at a million of dollars above the unavoidable expenditures. A portion of this excess will be required to complete the new Portage railroad, and the North Branch canal; and the remainder should be faithfully applied toward the payment of the State debt.

The aggregate receipts on the public works for the past year, as reported by the Canal Commissioners, amounted to the sum of $1,876, 078 88; and the expenditures to the sum of $1,101,570 54; leaving a balance of $774,508 34, from which, however, should be deducted the sum of $37,900, properly chargeable to the year, for new locomotives and other unavoidable expenditures—thus reducing the net profits to $736,608 34. If we add to this, $131,000 00 received from the Pennsylvania railroad company for the three mill tax, which is claimed by some as a part of the income from the public works, we find a net revenue of $867,000; a sum equal to the interest on seventeen millions of the five per cent. debt of the State. The aggregate receipts were $57,121 less than for the year 1853, and the reduction in expenditures amounted to over $159,287 00. The withdrawal of the business of the Pennsylvania railroad from the Portage road, readily accounts for this difference.

Viewed in every aspect, this exhibit is gratifying. Few similar systems of improvement in the country can present a more favorable picture. Some of them, in other States, have recently been reduced to a condition of virtual insolvency. The increase of business on the State works for the two last years, has exceeded our anticipations: and but for the necessity which seemed to exist for a reduction in tolls to meet surrounding competition, the revenue would have been largely increased. The general movement now on foot amongst railroad companies, to advance these rates, may perhaps relieve the State to some extent in this respect.

The Delaware division makes a most gratifying exhibit. The gross receipts counted $365,327 07, and the expenditures $59,738 67, showing a net profit of $305,588 40; a sum equal to the interest on six million of the public debt, and to 20 per cent. on the original cost of the work, including the expenditures for new locks.

The North Branch canal and the Columbia railroad also present favorable results. The business and tolls on the former have increased with marked rapidity; and the management on both these branches bear the marks of skill and economy. The expenses on the Allegheny Portage road have been largely reduced, and the business better regulated than at any former period. As a whole, I feel constrained to say, that the condition of the public works has been improved during the last year; in no other particular, to so valuable an extent, as in the matter of contracting debts, which it seems has been almost entirely avoided. The officers on the respective lines report that they have paid all expenses; and some of them have gone so far as to say to the Canal Board that they will be personally responsible for any debts that may hereafter be discovered. This is truly a great reform—for nothing has cost the State so much, as the pernicious practice of making debts on the public works;—I still think it should be interdicted by positive law.

In my last message I gave my views at length, as to the principles and rules that should control in the management of the State improvements, and I need not repeat them in this. I would respectfully suggest, however, that so much of the law as binds the Canal Commissioners to a fixed rate of tolls for the whole season, should be repealed. The officers directing the operations of the public works should, it seems to me, be left free to meet the exigencies in trade and commerce, as they may arise.

The work on the mountain railroad has progressed slowly, and it is obvious that it will not be fully completed before the summer of 1855. I must confess myself sadly disappointed as to the time and money consumed in the construction of this work. The expenditures, since I came into office, have greatly exceeded the whole amount estimated as necessary to complete the line; and yet, it is but justice to say, that the Pennsylvania roalroad, lying parallel with it, has cost a still larger sum per mile.

I have endeavored, during my service, to guard against the commencement of schemes of this or any other character, to entail future liabilities on the Treasury. This ought to be the settled policy of the State. No new improvements should be undertaken, upon any pretext whatever. The payment of the debt, and that only, should absorb the surplus revenue of the Treasury. If this policy be pursued, no other financial scheme, to pay the debt, will be necessary. The large annual surplus will reduce the State's indebtedness with sufficient rapidity.

I regret, exceedingly, the necessity of announcing to you that the North Branch canal is not yet in full operation. It is now more than a year since the Canal Commissioners directed the water to be let into the main trunk of that improvement, and declared their confident belief, that it would be in successful operation by the middle of last summer; but their sanguine expectations, as well as those of the people, have, in this respect, been sadly disappointed.—A variety of unforseen difficulties presented themselves in the way of the attainment of this end. The old work, constructed some twelve or fifteen years since, as well as some sections of the new, located on the hill side, near the margin of the river, when tested by the admission of water, turned out to be porous, and totally insufficient in its material and formation. In some instances rocks, trees and stumps, have been concealed thus presenting but a slight obstruction to the passage of the water out into the bed of the river. This is especially the case in much of the old work. In all such sections or places, no remedy, short of a reconstruction of the bottom of the canal, could prove sufficient; and this was necessarily a tedious and expensive process. There is still a considerable portion of the work to remodel in this way; but it is confidently believed that it will be ready for use in the early part of the coming season. That the utmost skill and vigilance has at all times been exhibited by the agents of the State, on this line, I do not believe; but the deficiency, in this particular, on the new work, has not been so palpable as alleged by some. Indeed, since May last, great energy has characterized the management on this line: the President of the Canal Board having devoted much of his time to a personal supervision of the work. But it is obvious, no degree of capacity in the State's agents, for the last year, could have overcome all the difficulties that were encountered, with sufficient celerity, to have entirely satisfied public expectation.

At the time I came into office, the sum necessary to complete this work was estimated at $772,000. Since that time the sum of $1,206,552 72 has been expended, and it will still require, as estimated by the Canal Board, $60,000 to put it into complete operation.

Whilst I regret this unforseen cost and delay, I cannot refrain from repeating my unfaltering confidence in the wisdom of the policy that dictated the completion of this work. The large increase of business and tolls for the year just closed, on the old portion of the line, indicates what we may safely anticipate from the new: and, I cannot doubt, that the gross amount of business it will command, and the revenue it will yield, will exceed the most sanguine expectations of its advocates. The inexhaustible mines of coal with which that section of the State abounds, the products of which are destined to pass through this avenue to a limitless market, will furnish for it a never failing supply of business and tonnage. Besides, its completion will be an act of justice to the industrious and enterprising inhabitants of that part of the Commonwealth, who have heretofore willingly contributed towards the construction of the other improvements of the State from which they could derive but little advantage. It will also add to the general prosperity of the adjacent country; to the value of property, and consequently to the revenues of the State.

At the time of my induction into office the funded debt, including accrued interest, amounted to the sum of $40,154,457 48
Add to this the loan of April, 1852, to complete the North Branch Canal 850,000 00

$41,004,457 48

Deduct payments as follow:
Interest on outstanding certificates $50,063 39
Receipts to the sinking fund up to this time- 1,057,856 15
1,103,919 54

Total funded debt, $39,900,537 94
The floating debt and unpaid appropriations at the period already indicated, $1,421,090 15
Deduct the available balance then in the Treasury, 750,000 00

$671,090 15

The floating debt, temporary loans, unpaid appropriations, except for repairs after the 1st December, 1854, 1,630,000 00
Balance in the Treasury November 30, 1854, after deducting the amount applicable to the old public debt and the relief issues then on hand, 865,929 00

Balance: $765,929 00

During the same period the following appropriations and payments have been made toward the construction of new improvements, to wit:
For the re-construction of the Columbia Railroad, $514,407 66
For the new railroad over the Allegheny mountains, 1,117,955 93
For the completion of the Western reservoir, 52,388 00
For the North Branch canal, 1,206,352 76
New locks on the Delaware division, 100,319 99
Sundry special payments, 65,353 71

$3,086,778 05

The foregoing figures exhibit the astonishing fact, that the Treasury has been annually paying over a million of dollars towards the construction of new improvemnnts, and at the same time accomplished a small reduction of the public debt.

As made my duty, by an act of the Legislature, approved the 27th of April last, providing for the sale of the main line of the public works, sealed proposals for its purchase were invited, up to the first Monday of July last. No offers were made under this invitation: and public notice was again given, on the 14th of November last, in accordance with the 29th section of the act, for proposals, to be submitted to the General Assembly; but none have been received. This improvement is, therefore, still the property of the State, subject to such disposition as the Legislature may deem necessary.

My mind has undergone no change, on the subject of selling the public works, since the period of my last message. I think the policy of the measure depends mainly upon the price that can be obtained, and the conditions on which purchasers may be willing to hold these works for the use of the public. With a full and fair consideration, and on terms amply protective of the rights and interests of the people, in the future enjoyment of these highways—a sale might not prove injurious to the public weal. But it is certainly neither wise nor politic to assume that they must be sold for whatever can be obtained; or that they should, in any event, be given away. Nothing could have a more prejudicial effect upon the interests of the State, as involved in these improvements, than the avowal of such a determination. Nor is it less unwise to disparage the value of the Commonwealth's property, at the very moment of putting it in market for sale.—No intelligent private citizen would so act, in reference to his own estate. He would hardly give notice to capitalists, in advance, that he would sell his farm for a fair price; but if unwilling to pay such reasonable consideration, they could have it for half the money. Nor would such a person proclaim, that of all the farms in the country, his was the least productive.

It is certainly the wish of many good citizens of the State—perhaps of a majority—that the public works should be sold; but this desire is evidently based upon the assumption that the measure would be one of real economy—that it would lessen, without the hazard of increasing, their annual taxes. The realization, of such an object, it must be perceived, then, depends entirely upon the price and terms. Those who desire a sale, certainly expect the State to be the gainer by such a measure. No other important, or sufficient reason for parting with this property has been assigned.

It is usually said that the works should be sold to pay the public debt and lessen the burthens of the people; but it must be observed, that a sale might be made at a price far too low to effect such purpose; and if so, to give them away would be still less likely to produce the desired result. Should the gross sum received, not be equal to that on which the nett earnings would pay the interest, then the effect would be to increase, rather than diminish these annual burthens. This is not what the people desire to accomplish by a sale; nor will they be satisfied with such disposition of their property.

The real value of the public works, is a proposition full of difficulty; and I doubt not the General Assembly will approach the inquiry, duly impressed with its importance. Ten millions of dollars was fixed, by the law of last session, as the price for the main line. This minimum is said by some to be too high, and the failure to sell, regarded as the consequence. Others attribute the absence of bidders, to the condition of the money market—to the stringent restrictions imposed upon the law; and to the efforts that had been previously made to disparage the value of the line. But it is obvious that more than one of these causes may have operated; and a greater than all may have been, the hope of getting this property on better terms, at a future time. I feel very confident that the latter consideration was not without its influence. But, be this as it may, it is certainly wiser to fail to sell from any one of these causes, than to hazard the works in the market, without any restriction or limitation as to price or conditions. A bad sale would assuredly be a greater misfortune, than no sale at all.

The benefits resulting to the people from these improvements, have been numerous and diversified. They have facilitated trade and commerce: stimulated productive industry in every department: and have not only enabled the farmer to reach a ready market with the fruits of his labor, but have furnished convenient out-lets for the rich mineral treasures of the State. Without them, the miner would be deprived of his occupation, the transporter be left in helpless destitution, and the Commonwealth itself be permitted to retain a parsimonious possession of vast masses of natural and unproductive riches. Our predecessors were wise in opening these avenues to trade and commerce; and if we wish to be rated wise hereafter, we shall not rashly and hastily throw away the advantages of their future use. This use, to the full extent, in the event of a sale, can only be secured by a jealous protection of the right of the people to enjoy it. The very first conditions of such a measure should be, that the works and every branch of them, be kept at all times in good order and in operating condition, and remain forever public highways, for the use of all persons who may wish to transport goods or merchandize over them, upon rates not greater than those charged upon other similar improvements. No corporation should get possession of these valuable avenues, on such conditions as would enable it to impose unreasonable burthens on the internal trade and tonnage of the State, or in any way to encroach upon the rights of the individual citizen. To obviate such results, the powers, privileges and restrictions of any corporation getting the works, should be minutely defined. Past experience suggests these prudential counsels: for we have often seen in this State, how difficult it is to confine the operations of these artificial bodies within the limits prescribed by the law; and we should not fail to profit by the lesson.

By the 29th section of the act of the 9th of May last, providing for the ordinary expenses of government and other purposes, Nimrod Strickland, of Chester county, John N. Purviance, of Butler county, and John Strohm, of Lancaster county, were named as commissioners to settle certain claims and debts against the Commonwealth. It was also made the duty of the Governor to supply, by appointment, any vacancy in this commission which might occur. The gentlemen already named have declined to serve. I accordingly appointed William W. Williamson, of Chester county, William English, of Philadelphia, and John C. Magill, of Westmoreland county, in their stead.

After a tedious and laborious investigation, these gentlemen have completed the duty assigned to them, and the result will be communicated to you, in detail, in their own report.

I regret to perceive that the accounts so examined and settled, exceed the amount of the appropriation nearly $150,000. It is well, however, to see the end of claims of this character: and having accomplished this, it will be prudent to guard against the recurrence of a similar state of affairs. Indeed, the practice of contracting debts on the public works, should be at once and forever abandoned. It has been a fruitful source of confusion in the accounts, if not of palpable wrong upon the Treasury.—The right to scatter the credit of the Commonwealth in this unguarded way, is, I venture to assert, without a parallel in the management of public affairs. Of the many defects in the system of managing the State improvements, this has been the most productive of evil. In my first, as also in my last annual message, I most earnestly urged the General Assembly to provide, by law, that no debt should be contracted by the officers on the public works:—that the necessasy labor and material to maintain these works should be paid for in cash—and that each officer should be compelled to settle his accounts promptly. The examinations just made, demonstrate still more clearly the necessity for such reform.

Repeated attempts have been made to repeal so much of the act incorporating the Pennsylvania railroad company, as requires it to pay into the Treasury annually, a certain per centage on the amount of tonnage which may pass over that road as an equivalent for the privileges granted by the Commonwealth: but the General Assembly have as repeatedly rejected the proposition: and I sincerely hope, that so long as the State may need the revenue from this source, all future attempts to accomplish this end, may meet a similar fate.

Having been connected with the legislation which brought this company into existence, and clearly cognizant of the motives and purposes which governed the Legislature in imposing this condition on the grant, I can discover no reason, in subsequent events to justify the relinquishment of this valuable reservation; but many, on the contrary, to sustain its justice and utility. The discussions pending the incorporation of the company, will best indicate the object of this restriction. The construction of a railroad from Harrisburg to Pittsburg, parallel with the State works, was very properly urged as indispensably necessary to meet the wants of the travelling public, and to enable our metropolis to compete successfully with other commercial cities. The very first and most formidable difficulty which presented itself in the way of this enterprise, was the prejudicial effect such a work might have upon the business and profits of the main line of the public improvements.—It was urged on the one hand, that the State works had been constructed at the expense of the people of the entire Commonwealth—that those residing in the extreme portions of the State, as well as those of the interior, had, annually, contributed towards the payment of the interest on the debt which had thus been contracted; and, therefore, the Legislature could not, consistently with the principles of justice and equity, make a grant that would depreciate the value of property which belonged to all, for the purpose of fostering the growth and prosperity of a particular portion of the State. Good faith and correct moral principle forbade such action. On the other hand, it was alleged that the increased business which such an improvement would throw upon the Columbia railroad, and the enhanced value of property adjacent to the proposed road, from which the State would derive increased revenue in the form of taxes—would constitute an ample remuneration to her coffers, and thus do full justice to the people as the owners of the works to be affected. But a majority of the Legislature concluded that some additional benefits were demanded, and hence the adoption of the provision to which I have referred.

The stock was subscribed with a full knowledge of this reservation, and the acceptance of the charter by the company, was the consummation of a solemn agreement between them and the State.

Yet, under the specious plea that it imposes a tax on trade, the Commonwealth is now asked to relinquish this condition: and the case is argued as though it had been the policy of the law that the company should impose this charge of three mills per ton upon every species of property which may pass over its road: and, in this way, it is very readily shown that on coal, iron, lumber, and other cheap tonnage, this charge would be too great. But the company are not obliged to assess this tax on all kinds of tonnage; nor was it the intention of the act that they should do so. The design was to make an exaction from the nett profits of the company, for the use of the public coffers, as a compensation for a valuable grant, and thereby protect the public improvements from the competition of this new rival. The tax on tonnage, therefore, was intended to indicate only the mode of ascertaining the sum to be paid, and not the specific tonnage on which it should be charged.—When the sum is in this way ascertained, it matters not to the State how the company obtains the money: whether it be by charges on freight, or on passengers—on local or on thro' tonnage. Should, therefore, certain kinds of tonnage be improperly oppressed, the fault is with the company, not in the law. And surely it will not be contended that the protection thus thrown around the works of the State is unnecessary: so far from this the wisdom and utility of this feature of the company's charter has already been made manifest. The very exigency anticipated by the Legislature has arisen: the competition of the rail road is already seriously felt by the main line. Relieved from this restraint, but a meagre portion of the carrying trade would be left for that branch of our improvements. Nor will it be contended that the Commonwealth does not need this source of revenue.

But, viewed alone, as a matter interesting to the owners and transporters of tonnage, what guarantee would they have that the rates of transportation would be reduced, were this tax taken off? None whatever. The company would charge as heretofore, and thus realize the amount of the tax in addition to their present profits. If they should not do this, their action would differ from that of similar corporations under like circumstances. But to admit, what is claimed, that a reduction in the charges of transportation to a similar extent, would take place, it must be perceived would duplicate the loss to the State: for she would not only thereby lose the amount of the three mill tax, but be deprived of a very large portion of tonnage which would be attracted to the company's road by this reduction in the rates of transportation.—We are thus brought to the simple inquiry, whether the State shall retain this valuable income, to which she is so justly entitled, or whether she shall give it to the rail road company. Most certainly the latter alternative should not be adopted, so long as the question of selling the State improvements remains undecided.

As a mere revenue measure, this tax constitutes an important and increasing item in the annual receipts of the Treasury. In the year 1853, it amounted to the sum of $74,000, and for the year 1854, to $131,000.

That this amount will be materially increased hereafter, is self-evident. If this important item be withdrawn from the Sinking Fund, there will be but little left to sustain its operations.

I am aware that these views may be met with the plausible argument that trade and commerce should not be thus burthened—that the effect is prejudicial to the business of the State. This is true to a certain extent, and should have its full weight in the adjustment of a question of this character. But it will scarcely be contented that trade and commerce should be sustained by contributions from a needy Treasury.—On this principle, it could as reasonably be maintained that the State should make no charges whatever for the use of her own works.

The administration of Gov. Shunk commenced the cancellation of the relief issues: and that of my immediate predecessor arrested the process, leaving $650,163 00 of this unsightly currency in circulation. In the spring of '53, the policy of cancellation was again resumed; and up to this date, $485,384 88 had been received into the sinking fund, as applicable to that purpose, leaving the meagre sum of $154,778 12, to provide for. The gratifying fact is apparent therefore, that, without any further legislation on this subject, the entire outstanding balance of relief notes can be withdrawn from circulation and destroyed during the current year. It is true that these issues have not come into the Treasury as rapidly as the funds for their cancellation have accumulated, and that, consequently, a portion of the receipts have not been invested: but this difficulty will be obviated in June next, when the law will go into operation which forbids the banks and receiving officers of the commonwealth to pay out these issues, and requires them to be presented at the treasury for cancellation. We shall, therefore, soon see the last of a currency which has polluted the channels of circulation for thirteen years past: and I trust that the lesson thus taught has been quite sufficient to warn us against similar errors for all time to come.

My opinions on all questions that concern the currency, have seen so often expressed, that they must be well known to the Legislature, and need not be given, at length, in this communication. Without, at any time, assuming it would be wise for this State, regardless of the policy of other Commonwealths, to dispense suddenly and entirely with banks of issue, it has been uniformly held that the amount of banking capital as a basis for paper circulation, should be closely limited to the urgent wants of commerce and trade. If the experience of the country is worth any thing at all, it has demonstrated the correctness of this policy: and that the use of small Bank notes should be discouraged and forbidden. In accordance with this view of the subject, I have, on past occasions, refused to sanction any extensive increase of banking capital.

Every commercial country is liable to alternate seasons of excitement and depression; to periods of extravagant over-trading, followed by ruinous revulsions. The reaction now felt is the inevitable, if not the natural counterpart of an undue expansion of credit, in the form of bank paper, railroad, State and corporation bonds and individual obligations. In those States where the free, or stock-banking system had stimulated the expansion, the workings of the reaction have been disastrous. In our own beloved Commonwealth the shock has been sensibly felt, though far less severe than in other parts of the country. Her partial escape, it is believed, is mainly owing to her prudent and restrictive policy in the use of bank credit. It is, at least, very clear, that had the free or stock-banking plan, at one time so zealously advocated, been adopted in this State, or had our present system been greatly expanded, the position of affairs in our commercial metropolis would not have been so favorable as at present. Had the natural tendency to speculation received this artificial stimulant—the limits of safety, like the lessons of experience, would have been passed unheeded: as it is, some good men in the pursuit of useful enterprises, have been prostrated. It is most unfortunate, that under this influence, all must suffer alike. Those who profit least by the expansion, are often effected most by the contraction. This is especially the case with labor, which is uniformly the last to be elevated in times of prosperity, and the first to go down in those of depression. The Banks, as a general rule, make the most out of these convulsions. It is often their error to flatter the merchant and trader when the tide of prosperity runs high, and to forsake him on the first appearance of its ebbing. Even sound banks, and of good repute, it is said, are seeking to make money out of the present crisis, by sharing their capital and its benefits with brokers and jobbers, instead of aiding the business community at legitimate rates. How far these allegations are warranted, it is difficult to decide: but it is to be hoped that few, if any of our banks are justly liable to this charge, for such a practice would be highly improper and well calculated to excite discontent. Such a departure from legitimate business would demand a prompt remedy at your hands. It may be difficult to confine these institutions to their proper business, with the prospect of better profits in other quarters: but they should be made to feel that they have been created for a higher purpose than merely to enrich the stockholders.

The crisis is a trying one: but there is still reason to hope that the credit and trade of the country will never suffer as much as it has done on similar occasions, in times past. There is now no National Bank to mislead the mercantile class, and to embarrass the commerce which it professed to aid. Still the shock will be great enough to lead the public mind to enquire after a remedy for these periodical convulsions. And, surely, we may be permitted to hope, that the good sense of the people will never again be imposed upon by those crude experiments which have, on some former occasions, so fearfully aggravated the evils they were intended to remedy. I respectfully advise the General Assembly against all such dangerous experiments. The remedy, to be permanent, must be a natural one: artificial means may add to present derangements: but cannot correct them. An extensive increase of banking capital and other expedients will, doubtless, be pressed upon your attention; but it is hoped that no such fallacy may find favor. Nor is there any sufficient reason for the alarm and sensitiveness manifested in certain quarters; the real wealth of the country still exists, and the natural elements of prosperity are no less than heretofore. It is the shadow, not the substance that is passing away. The business community should look the danger bravely in the face, and by their energy, honesty and enterprise, overcome it. Mutual confidence and forbearance should be cherished by all, as a means of accomplishing this desirable end.

In accordance with the provisions of a law passed in April last, a vote of the people was taken, at the October election, on the policy of prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors; 158,342 votes were cast in favor of the measure, and 163,510 votes against it.

The proper regulation of this subject, greatly concerns the moral welfare of the people, and for that reason will claim your anxious consideration. Perhaps no other moral question within the range of your authority, so deeply interests the people of every class, race and condition. Indeed, the immoderate use of intoxicating drinks is an evil that has left its fatal mark in every vicinage. Its progress, fortunately, has been steadily resisted by individuals and societies, who have done much, and may do more hereafter to mitigate the evil. Avoiding all vexatious encroachments upon the rights and privileges of every citizen, there is clearly no reason why the influence of a well designed law, regulating and restraining the sale of intoxicating liquors, should not be brought to the aid of these individual efforts. Although the vote of the people would seem to indicate their averson to the particular measure of reform proposed, it is not to be inferred, for that reason they are averse to all attempts at reformation. So far from this, they acknowledge the existence of the evil and the necessity of proper remedies. Our present license laws, to this end, might, in my opinion, be usefully revised—the object of such revision being to lessen the vice of intemperance. That those laws need such revision, is conceded. So far as relates to the city of Philadelphia, they are peculiarly prejudicial to public morals, and seem to have been constructed to promote the convenience of drinking, far more than to restrain its evil consequences. The subject is worthy of your early and deliberate consideration.

The report of the Superintendent will exhibit to you in detail, the operations of the Common School system for the year just closed; and I respectfully recommend the suggestions of that officer to your careful consideration.

The gen. law of 1849, with amendments and modifications, was re-modelled by the last Legislature. The most material parts of the old law, which were omitted in the new, were the sub-district, the endowment, and sectarian features. The former was rejected because of the unnecessary multiplication of offices which it authorized, and the conflict which perpetually arose between the committees and directors; and the latter, because in manifest hostility to the true intent of the common school system.—These provisions which seemd to contemplate a separate school establishment, under sectarian patronage, although controlled by the common school directors, were originally engrafted upon the acts of 1836 and 1838, and were again re-enacted in 1849. They were very properly stricken from the system by the law of last session. Should efforts be made in the future, at similar innovations, come whence they may, it is hoped they may be promptly rejected.—The system to be effectual, must be simple and unform in its operations. Special legislation inconsistent with the general law, applicable to particular localities or disticts, to answer temporary or partial ends, always has, and always will embarrass the administration of the general system, and should for this reason, be carefully avoided. The integrity of its forms, not less than the means to sustain its operations, should be constantly maintained, and sacredly cherished by the government.

A new feature in the system, adopted in the law of last session, creating the office of County Superintendent, has not, as yet been fully tested; and there evidently exists some diversity of opinion as to the wisdom of the provision. It is already very obvious, at least, that its beneficial workings must depend mainly upon the character of the agents selected to carry it into operation. Competent and faithful Superintendents may produce the happiest results; whilst the agency of the ignorant or inefficient will be attended by the reverse consequences. In order to give this new feature of the law a fair trial, it will be necessary, therefore, for the directors, in the respective counties, to select Superintendents, with sole reference to their adaptation to the duties of the station.

Of the many obstacles in the way of the complete success of our Common School system, the one most prominent, and most difficult to remove, is the want of competent teachers.—In some communities, I regret to say, the system has fallen into comparative inefficiency, because good teachers cannot be found; and in others, the most vexations consequences have arisen from the employment of the illiterate and incompetent. Nothing could exercise a more prejudicial influence; indeed, between a very bad teacher and none at all, the latter alternative might, in many instances, be preferred. This deficiency is clearly manifest, and hard to obviate. Some of the best minds of the State have been occupied and perplexed with it; and until recently no general and practicable plan for its removal had been devised.

The plan of granting permanent professional certificates, by officers skilled in the art of teaching, and eminent in literary and scientific acquirements, to teachers who satisfactorily pass a thorough examination, in the several branches of study, which the act of May, 1854, requires to be taught in every district, and also in the art of teaching—is already effecting decided improvement in this regard, and it is believed will do much towrads placing the profession upon a high and firm basis. Normal schools, it is urged, could in addition, to some extent supply the deficiency, but the expenses of such an institution would be heavy.

The source of this difficulty, it is clear, can be traced, in a great measure, to the want of a proper appreciation in the public mind, of the position and business of a teacher. The profession for this reason, in addition to the absence of fair compensation, has not been attractive. Indeed, it has scarcely been regarded as a profession at all, but rather as a preliminary step to some other pursuit. Well directed efforts have recently been made to change the general sentiment on this point, and I rejoice in the belief that these have not been in vain; and that the day is not far distant, when the profession of teacher will be equal to the aspirations of the most ambitious of our people; when its distinctions, dignities, and pecuniary rewards, will command the time and attention of the most gifted. I can see no reason why this state of feeliug should not prevail; why the profession of teacher should not rank in honor and profit with the other learned professions; why the science of developing the human intellect—of giving scope and force to mind—of elevating the moral faculties of our race—of controlling the passions and tempering the desires, should not be esteemed as highly as those professions and callings, whose ornaments have received all their capacity and polish at the hands of the comparatively humble and illy rewarded teacher.

I earnestly recommend the Common school system to your guardian care, as the most sacred of all our institutions. The offspring of a constitutional injunction on the Legislature—the extension and perpetuity of its usefulness, is the plain duty of all. Resting at the very foundation of the government, its practical workings should be a true reflection of our republican system, and its blessed opportunities made available to all, regardless of rank, or condition, or persuasion. It should aid the poor, advance the rich, and make the ignorant wise.

I confidently anticipate for it, a day of greater perfection and wider influence. No better object can engage the attention of government, or consume its means, than the education of the people in the most comprehensive sense of the term: embracing the use of letters, the cultivation of the moral faculties, and the diffusion of christian truth. In this we have the surest guarantee for the perpetuity of our republican government, and for the enjoyment of civil liberty and religious freedom. Such an education may be safely claimed as the most potent means of preventing crime—of increasing individual happiness and national dignity—of promoting christianity and civilization—of extirpating moral and political evils—of elevating, dignifying and adorning our social condition.

Our various charitable and reformatory institutions—so creditable to the State, and which, in their practical operations, have done so much for the relief of suffering humanity—will claim the continued care and bounty of the Commonwealth.

The State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg, under its present efficient control and management, meets the just anticipations of its wise and benevolent advocates. Its humane and benignant agency in ameliorating the condition of the unfortunate class for whose relief it was designed, can be judged by no ordinary standard. The benefits of such an institution rise above all mere pecuniary estimates. Its purposes address themselves to the best and noblest feelings of our nature, and can only be rated at the price of human hope and human reason.

A somewhat dissimilar, though not less meritorious institution has recently been established in Philadelphia, for the mental training of the Idiotic and the Imbecile. The astonishing results it has already achieved in developing and invigorating the weak and clouded intellect, should secure for it public confidence and patronage. It commends itself to the bounty and care of the State.

The institutions for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, and Blind, will also need, as they justly merit, the usual annuity from the State. They are in a flourishing condition, and continue to bestow numberless blessings upon the unfortunate beings committed to their charge.

As a scheme for correcting and reclaiming wayward and offending youth, the House of Refuge stands pre-eminent: and is every where gaining public confidence. Its general influence upon this class of erring creatures, is far more effectual and humanizing than that of the ordinary modes of punishment. It takes charge of those whose offences are often the result of circumstances rather than criminal intent: who fall by the influence of bad example, of wicked association, of idle habits or animal necessities; or who sin because of the utter want of moral and mental perception: who do wrong, rather than right because they have not the power to distinguish between them. For such unfortunate beings, the House of Refuge possesses the advantages of restraint and correction—with moral and intellectual training, as well as of instruction in the usual pursuits of life, without the disgrace and chilling influence of prison confinement. The results, therefore, often are, that its inmates go back to society, cured of all moral defection, and competent to fill the place of correct and useful members of community.

During the past summer, the magnificent structure erected under the supervision of certain benevolent gentlemen of Philadelphia, as a new House of Refuge, was completed and thrown open for public inspection. The capacity, order, and arrangements, in every particular, of this admirable building, are fully equal to the design of its founders. It is an honor to them and an ornament to the beautiful city in which it is situated; and its good effects in future, under the same systematic and wise discipline which so eminently distinguished its past management, will not be readily over-rated.

The western House of Refuge, situate on the banks of the Ohio river, a short distance below Pittsburg, I am gratified to say, is also completed and ready for inmates. Though less imposing, as to size and capacity, than its stately compeer of the east, it possesses all the order, economy of space, and perfect adaptation to the purposes designed, that characterize the more costly structure at Philadelphia; and it is also believed to be quite adequate, as to size, to present wants, while it is built with express reference to future additions, should they become necessary.

Neither of these buildings have, I presume, been erected without involving their projectors in pecuniary liability, and perhaps loss. The entire State has a deep interest in such truly meritorious institutions; and whatever relief can be given to them by the Legislature, consistently with the condition of the treasury or our public engagements, should be cheerfully extended.

The interests of Agriculture are ardently commended to your care. Extensive and energetic efforts have been recently made to disseminate correct information concerning this great pursuit, and in this way to confer upon the farmer the advantages of a scientific as well as a greatly refined, practical understanding of the noble pursuit in which he is engaged.

The utility of a College, devoted to the science of Agrienlture, with a model farm attached—wherein the principles of a scientific cultivation of the soil, and manual labor in that pursuit, would be joined to the usual academical studies—has been strongly pressed upon my attention. It is believed that such an institution can be successfully organized, under the auspices of the State and County Agricultural societies.

The practice adopted and maintained by the last General Assembly, in reference to omnibus bills and special legislation, is an improvement of such value as to commend itself as a settled rule; and I confidently trust this salutary precedent may not be disregarded.

Obscurity, confusion and inaccuracy in the construction of our laws, inroads upon private rights, and unguarded corporate privileges, litigation and confusion in the interpretation and administration of our statutes, have been the fruits of a loose and unguarded system of legislation. The evil has been one of the greatest magnitude, and the remedy should be cherished with unyielding tenacity. Special legislation has so little to recommend or sustain it in principle, it is surprising it has been so long endured. Although much was done by the two preceding legislatures by general laws, to obviate any supposed necessity for special acts, there still is much to be performed in avoiding a return to this unsafe practice. It is believed that general laws can be so framed as to avoid in most cases the necessity for special acts, and the proposition is most earnestly commended to your favorable consideration.

The omnibus system—a pernicious mode of legislation, by which the most opposite measures, good and bad, are thrown together in one bill and under one title—was, I rejoice to say, entirely broken down and discarded by the last General Assembly. The volume of laws for 1854 contains no acts of this character. Each law embraces but a single subject, and that indicated by its proper title.

The 55th section of the act providing for the expenses of Government for 1853, authorized and required the Governor to sell the State arsenal at Philadelphia, and apply the proceeds of such sale towards the purchase of another site and the erection of a new building; and restricting the expenditure to the sum received for the old property. The building and lot were readily sold for $30,000. The selection of a new location, and the erection of another building, presented a far more difficult task. I readily discovered that the sum thus appropriated was entirely inadequate to accomplish the end in view. The price of a similar location would leave but a meagre sum with which to erect a building. Under all the circumstances, I have not felt authorized to attempt to carry out the law, and would respectfully suggest the propriety of increasing the appropriation for this purpose.

The report of the present able and energetic Adjutant General will inform you of the condition of the military affairs of the State. This department of public affairs, I regret to say, has been in a confused and declining condition for several years.

The public Librarian has called my attention to the fact, that the law reports of twenty-two other States have been regularly received by this, and that no provision has ever been made, on our part, reciprocate this courtesy and generosity. I respectfully suggest the propriety of authorizing some officers of the Government to procure the necessary copies of the Pennsylvania reports, to supply those States who have so generously added to our library.

The registration act, I respectfully suggest, has essentially failed to accomplish the end designed, and should be repealed or amended. A record so incomplete and imperfect can do no good; but may really do harm. It has already cost the State about $25,-000, to which there must be annual additions. The object is a desirable one, but I am confident it can never be attained by the mode contemplated in this law. It is a subject of constant complaint by registers and physicians, and only such registration is made as is compulsory, in order to legalize letters of administration.

By the 67th section of the appropriation law of last session the Secretary of the Commonwealth was authorized to continue the publication of the Archives to the year 1790. Under this authority the selection of documents from 1783 to 1790 has been made, and the tenth volume, containing this matter, will be ready for distribution before the close of the session. Two additional volumes will complete the work as originally designed.

The councils of Philadelphia, by an ordinance passed in October, 1852, dedicated the necessary ground in Independence Square, to the erection of a monument commemorative of the Declaration of Independence; and tendered the possession of the premises to the representatives of nine or more of the original States.

Since that time the States of New York, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Georgia and Pennsylvania, have signified their willingness to accept the proposition on the terms indicated by the councils, and to participate in this patriotic work. Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and the two Corolinas, have taken no action on the subject.

I cannot refrain from again expressing my unabated solicitude for the success of this movement.—If American history furnishes a single event worthy of commemoration by a monument, the Declaration of Independence is that event.—In moral grandeur it is without a parallel, and stands above all others for the mighty influence which it has exerted upon the political, religious and social condition of mankind. It has been justly said, it ushered in a new member into the family of nations and electrified all Europe. It opened new revelations of liberty, and changed the relations of people and government, by teaching the one how to resist and conquer oppressions, and the other the absolute necessity to its own continuance, of recognizing and respecting the rights of humanity. From that time forth, a new, vital and quickening spirit has pervaded the world. Thrones have been shaken, empires have been overturned, society has been convulsed, blood and carnage have desolated the earth; but still the intelligence and souls of the people of all Christendom have been so vivified, elevated and expanded, to a comprehension of their rights, as will never be obliterated or forgotten; but will advance, enlarge, and increase, until that moral and social preparation for the appreciation and enjoyment of liberty shall be effected, which, in the divine economy, is so indispensable to the permanence of free institutions.

As the third generation of that posterity, for whom the men of the revolution chiefly labored and suffered, and died, it is peculiarly fitting that we should erect such representations of their great and controlling acts as shall speak to our own hearts, to our children's hearts, and shall testify to God and the world, that we appreciate and admire, and would cultivate and disseminate the mighty truths and principles which brought our nation into existence, which constitute its very life, and of which it seems designated by Providence to be—the special defenders and protector.

I believe we should have a monument to perpetuate the remembrance of the great event, from which such manifold and inestimable blessing have sprung; some imperishable memoral of our gratitude to the authors of the Declaration of Independence; to the hero's who participated in the mighty struggle; an enduring witness of the great things done amongst us and for us; an embodiment of the origin and principles of our government; some distinguishing mark of the place of the nation's birth; a consecrated temple of liberty, about which unborn generations of Americans may meet and renew their assurances of fidelity to the principles of the Declaration and to their natural offspring—the Constitution and the Union. I am for this work most earnestly; and I trust that Pennsylvania will not permit it to fail; but that it may be pressed upon the attention of the original thirteen States, until each and all shall evince a willingness and determination to participate in the erection of this glorious structure. To this end I respectfully suggest to the General Assembly, the propriety of again calling the attention of the original States to the subject, by resolutions or otherwise.

In closing my last communication to the General Assembly, and terminating my official relations with the people of my native Commonwealth, I may be indulged in a brief and general reference to her present proud position as a member of the great family of States, and to the patriotism, integrity, and general prosperity of her citizens. The advantageous geographical position of Pennsylvania, with a fine harbor open to the Atlantic, and another connecting her centrally with the magnificent chain of western lake navigation—her long branching rivers, spreading their arms and arteries through every portion of her territory—all added to her fertile soil and exhaustless deposits of valuable mineral—present a combination of the natural elements of greatness, scarcely equalled in our own or any other quarter of the globe. These have made her an attractive field for the science, industry, and enterprise of man; and all her natural advantages have been cherished and cultivated, until she has reached a condition of varied wealth and positive prosperity. Her system of internal improvements will safely compare with those of any sister State, whether in regard to completeness in construction, or the extent of country which they traverse. Nor have the higher hopes of humanity been disregarded by our statesmen, and the people at large; as the liberal provisions for common schools, Academies and Colleges, and our numerous crowded Churches attest: while, at the same time, the various Asylums for the insane, and for the unfortunate of all classes and conditions, and Houses of Refuge, for the reformation of the wayward and erring, silently, yet surely, bear witness that the cause of benevolence has always found effective advocates within her borders.

In physical improvement and population her progress has been steady and rapid. In the days of Governor Snyder the erection of a bridge over the Susquehanna river, and the construction of a turnpike road was the subject of executive exaultation, and a matter of congratulation among the people. Now her whole surface is checkered over with railroads, canals and other highways. Then the whole revenues of the State amounted to but $150,000. Now they exceed five millions. Of the four large States her per centage of increase in population, since 1840, is the greatest; and she has besides excelled the best of her sisters in the production of wheat, iron and coal. Her population numbers not less than two and a half millions; nearly as large as all the States at at the time of the Revolution. The present value of her real and personal estates exceeds $850,-000,000. Her annual production of coal is worth in the market over twenty millions. Her great interests of agriculture, manufactures and commerce are rapidly extending.

She has, in addition, a history, of which we may well be proud. Within her limits is found the birthplace of Independence—that sacred spot where was first declared those great truths which lie at the foundation of American nationality. In the maintainance of those truths, she bore a glorious part.—Her contribution of men to the field, and money to the treasury—of talent and wisdom to the Congress of the Colonies, were not surpassed by those of any other State. It was her sons who crossed the Delaware in the dead of winter, under the lead of Washington, and for a time turned the tide of war. Again, in the struggle of 1812, for the rights of American citizenship, and in that of 1846, for American honor and progress, she contributed with a profuse generosity.

The contest amongst her sons was not as to who should have the right to stay at home, but who should have the privilege of going into the field.—Bearing this honorable part in matters of foreign war—she has had no less enviable participation in allaying domestic strifes. Whenever the exigency seemed to require it, she has stood firmly by the Constitution and the Union, and ever contended for the rights of all sections of the country, and all classes and denominations of the people. Such is our State. To live and die within her limits, and to have borne even a very humble part in her civil service and in her history, I shall ever esteem as a proud privilege—one that, as it draws nearer to its close, swells my heart with gratitude to her people, at the recollection of the numerous proofs of confidence I have experienced at their hands.

The fullness of my exultation in the character and happy condition of our beloved Commonwealth, and of the gratitude I have expressed, leaves no room in my bosom for even a lingering regret at a decision of my fellow-citizens, which is soon to relieve me from the cares and labors of a public life. Its transient excitements have already been forgotten, and its alienations, if any, forgiven. I shall resume my place in the ranks of the people, with a calm consciousness of having always sought to advance their best interests to the extent of my ability; and of never having yielded my convictions of right, either in subservience to any selfish purpose, or any narrow and unworthy prejudice.

Having adverted to various subjects of congratulation, in regard to the public affairs of my own State, I may be indulged in a brief reference, also, to the happy aspect of our common country, and the elevation it has reached among the nations of the earth, in the light of liberty, and through the workings of its benign institutions. Who amongst us, and throughout this broad land, does not experience at this moment, and at every moment, in his own condition, and the condition of those who surround him, the influence and benefit of our happy Union, and the well considered compact by which it is sustained. A basis of calculation, exhibited by past experience, will give our country a population of thirty millions in less than ten years from the present time—of eighty millions in thirty years to come—and of one hundred millions at the close of the present century! But mere numbers are of no moment, compared with moral elements, in a nation's greatness. The vital strength and stability of the United States as a people, consists in the substantial interest which each individual has in the permanency of those glorious institutions, which were baptized in the blood of our revolutionary struggle, and handed down to us as the sacred legacy of our fathers. Peril, or destroy these, and we peril or destroy the share of sovereignty and equality which they were designed to secure, alike to the richest and poorest, to the highest and humblest in the land. The experience of more than three-fourths of a century proves, I am persuaded, that the American people, in the main, truly appreciate the beneficent structure and beautiful operation of our republican system. We have been assailed by an insidious and open hostility from abroad, and have, at times before the present, been encountered both by the concealed and palpable spirit of faction at home: yet the Constitution still stands as widely and firmly rivetted in the affections of the honest masses of American freemen, as at any former period of our history.

The more fruitful sources of our national prosperity, undoubtedly consist in the freedom, industry and intelligence of our people; and in the rich natural resources of our country, united to an advantageous commercial intercourse with a warring world. But there is one element which we should cherish as more potent than all these: it is the protection and encouragement afforded by the union of the States, under an adequate and stable government. To this and the virtue of our citizens, under the smiles of Heaven, we are more indebted as a people, than to any other circumstance or relation. No one who has studied our history, and marked the spirit in which our Union was formed, can avoid the coviction that our government so far as concerns the stability of this confederacy, must be one of opinion rather than force. Born in compromise and conciliation, it must be cherished in the same spirit; it must present itself to every member of this republic in the welcome guise of friendship and protection—not in overbearing pride, or as wielding the strong arm of power.

We have before us the plain written compact of our fathers, to which they reflectingly consented and subscribed, and so bound us who have succeeded them. Its blessings and its benfits have been felt throughout long years of unexampled prosperity. If we would change any of its provisions, let us, with at least common honesty and manliness, pursue the mode of amendment which is pointed out, with admirable precision, in the noble instrument itself.—But until this is done, those amongst us, who, from whatever motive, or under whatever pretext, either openly repudiate any of its plain provisions, or, covertly retreating under the cloak of a secret organization, seek to violate its spirit, or avoid compliance with its clear behests, dishonor the faith of their fathers, and deny their own palpable and solemn obligations.—Entertaining these views, how can any American patriot regard, with the least degree of complacency, the continued and embittered excitement of one section of the country against the domestic institutions of another: or the more recent organization of secret societies throughout the Union, based upon doctrines of exclusion and proscription, utterly at war with our National and State constitutions, and obnoxious to the liberal spirit of American republicanism? What admirer of the venerated father of his country, but must now feel, with resistless force, his solemn warnings against secret societies for political ends, as placing a powerful engine in the hands of the selfish and designing, and enabling them not only to acquire power unworthily, but also to sap and destroy the most sacred principles of our government?

In these reflections upon certain political organizations, if I rightly comprehend my own motives, I am actuated by no mere partizan hostility or resentment. Were I to say less at the present moment, I should stifle my clearest convictions of right, and shrink from a duty I owe to the people of Pennsylvania, who have so generously sustained me in various public relations in the past. Nay, more: I should, by silence in this regard, fail properly to reflect that constancy and unswerving faith which our noble Commonwealth has ever evinced towards the principles of our national compact, in reference to the freedom of conscience and universal religious toleration; and also to the wise doctrines of popular and State sovereignty, and the inherent right of self-government.

During the period which remains of my official term, I shall readily and cheerfully cooperate with the General Assembly in all proper measures, to advance the public weal; and I earnestly invoke upon our labors, and the labors of those who may follow us in our public vocation, the kindly care and keeping of that Great and Beneficent Being who holds the destinies of nations as well as of individuals, as it were, in the hollow of his hand, and without whose continued smile there can be neither national or individual prosperity.

WM. BIGLER.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, Jan. 19, 1855.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will pay no attention whatever to any answer from an anonymous source—much less will he notice any writer who is so forgetful of the Christian spirit as to disregard the usual courtesy of giving to every denomination of Christians not NICK-NAMES but THE NAME by which they wish to be distinguished. Such persons should receive lessons on MANNERS as well as on history.

THOMAS HEYDEN.

Bedford, Jan. 12, 1855.

☞Flour in Philadelphia, New York, and Baltimore, $9a$9 62, according to quality—Wheat $2a $2 05—Corn $1 05 per bushel.

☞If the person who sent us a communication signed "KNOX" will authorize us to attach his proper name to it, we will publish it in the next Gazette, notwithstanding another writer has used the same argument and made nearly the same quotations. We publish no anonymous communications.

☞The Governor's Message has excluded our usual variety this week, but no intelligent mind will regret the space it occupies, as it is, perhaps, the ablest and most satisfactory State Paper ever issued by any Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth.—It reflects an honest and candid statement of the condition of the Commonwealth, and is so plain that the most ordinary mind can comprehend its meaning. Faithful and true to the Constitution and the best interests of the Tax-payers, WILLIAM BIGLER enjoys the regard and confidence of the People to as great an extent as any other man now living. Read his Message carefully, and then hand it to your neighbor.

☞On last Monday Hon. ELI SLIFER, of Union county, was elected Treasurer of Pennsylvania. He served in the Mexican war, and is said to be well qualified for the trust.

☞We are under obligations to Hon. E. BANKS for a copy of his annual Report as Auditor General of the Commonwealth. Pennsylvania never had a better or more prudent officer than Mr. Banks, and his Report clearly indicates his high capacity for a faithful discharge of the duties of the distinguished trust committed to his hands.

Know Nothings Defeated.

Morgan, the Know-Nothing candidate for Mayor in Pittsburg, has been defeated by Volz, the Citizens candidate, by 473 majority. The independent ticket has elected a majority of Councilmen, thus totally defeating the Know-Nothings. Adams, the Independent Candidate for Mayor in Allegheny city, is also elected over the Know-Nothing candidate.

☞The Democratic U. S. Senators have had a preliminary meeting, and will shortly make a demonstration defining the position of the Democracy upon the subject of secret societies for political purposes. Senator Adams, of Mississippi, is said to be the only Democratic Senator who is disinclined to take ground against these societies.

☞The country residence of John A Haven, situate near Fort Washington, N. Y. was destroyed by fire on the 15th inst. and three of his daughters, from 14 to 22, perished in the flames.

☞JAMES POLLOCK was inaugurated Governor of Pennsylvania on last Tuesday. We will publish his Inaugural Address in the next Gazette.

Temporal Power of the Pope!

☞In the National House of Representatives, on the 11th inst. Hon. JOS. R. CHANDLER, member from the city of Philadelphia, made a speech on this subject which cannot fail to carry conviction to the mind of every unprejudiced man who reads it. He denies, in pointed and emphatic terms, (and gives the most overwhelming proofs in support of the assertion,) that the Pope has any power whatever over the *temporal affairs* of Catholic citizens, and avers that they, as a class, have been as true to their Country and its institutions as any other body of professing Christians in the land, *a fact which is fully sustained by* ALL PAST EXPERIENCE. That there is no honesty, not even the semblance of honesty, in the declarations of the papers now unfurling the Banner of hostility to Catholics, must be apparent to the most ordinary mind. *Every Whig paper in the land*, only a little over two years ago, was filled with arguments against Gen. PIERCE and the Democratic Party because there happened to be an old clause in the Constitution of New Hampshire prohibiting *Catholics* from holding office. This they considered an *enormity* without a parallel, and, to shew their abhorrence for the measure, urged the people, by all the arguments in their power, to place Gen. SCOTT in the *Presidential Chair*, himself a Catholic in all his feelings, and two of his daughters the inmates of a Catholic Convent at the time!!! Even *pious* PREACHERS and laymen who now write so *feelingly* against the Catholics, were the warmest advocates of his election. Did any two years in the history of the country ever exhibit a system of downright wickedness equal to this? No, never. Hence we are warranted in the assertion that all the opposition now made to Catholics is the offspring of a mere *demagogueical* spirit—for whilst the Know Nothings wage a war of extermination against Catholics in consequence of their *religious belief*, they have no objection to every man, woman, and child in the land turning *infidel*. On this subject they are *mum*.—Preachers, Moralists, smooth-faced oily-tongued exhorters, Sabbath-breakers, profane swearers, drunkards, gambblers, and debauchees, all meet in the same Lodges, as harmoniously as if all were honestly travelling the narrow road to eternal life. Shame, shame, on the Minister or professing Christian who can sanction means of this character to check the progress of a religious profession that does not accord with their own views.

The following paragraph from the speech of Mr. Chandler is pointed, eloquent, beautiful, touching—and, as he edited the WHIG organ of Pennsylvania for upwards of a quarter of a century, (the *U. S. Gazette*,) we presume his sentiments will have some weight, at least, with his old whig friends, who used to think him a PERFECT MAN, notwithstanding he was then, as he is now, a member of the Catholic Church. Only a few years since they elected him to Congress on the ground that he was one of the most competent and TRUST-WORTHY defenders of AMERICAN Institutions known to our people. Then his Catholocism was considered by the Whigs as harmless as a dove—now (although precisely the same man he was then) as loathsome and terrible as a den of serpents! Such is Whiggery under its NEW NAME! But here is the extract to which we have made allusion:

And, sir, clearly and distinctly do I deny that the power of the Pope extends one grain beyond his spiritual relations with the members of his church, or impresses, in the least degree, upon the political allegiance which any Roman Catholic of this country may owe to the government and Constitution of the United States.

And, sir, that this disavowal of a divided fealty may not be regarded as a mere generality, I give it explicitness by declaring that if, by any providence, the Bishop of Rome should become possessed of armies and a fleet, and in a spirit of conquest, or any other spirit, should invade the territory of the United States, or assail the rights of our county, he would find no more earnest antagonists than the Roman Catholics. And for myself, if not here in this Hall to vote supplies for a defending army, or if too old to take part in the active defence, I should, if alive, be at least in my chamber, or at the foot of the altar, imploring God for the safety of my country and the defeat of the invaders.

MARRIED:

On the 4th inst., at the Parsonge, by Rev. F. Benedict, Mr. ADAM SAMELS and Miss CATHARINE ZIMMERS, both of Bedford Township.

At the Parsonage in Schellsburg, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Kopp, Mr. VERNER DIETZ to Miss MARGARET HOKENSTAETTER.

In Pittsburg, on the morning of the 11th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Pastor of the 6th Church, Mr. JAMES MITCHELL, a ruling Elder in the Presbyterian Church of Butler, Pa. to Miss JANE S. daughter of the late Thomas Hunt, Esq. of Bedford county.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. to me directed there will be sold at the Court House in the Borough of Bedford on Monday the 12th day of February, 1855, at 2 o'clock, P. M. the following Real Estate, viz:

One tract of land containing about 200 acres more or less about 40 acres cleared and under fence with a two story log house tenant house and log stable thereon erected; adjoining lands of Teeter's heirs John Layton and others; situate in Monroe Township Bedford county and taken in execution as the property of Samuel Karns.

Also one tract of land containing 125 acres more or less about 80 acres cleared and under fence with a cabin house and double log barn thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Croyle John Fickis and others; situate in Union Township Bedford county and taken in execution as the property of Samuel Burket.

Samuel Funk, deceased, in the hands of his executors, all his right title and interest to and in a lot of ground in the Borough of Bedford fronting 60 feet on Pitt street and extending back to the Raystown branch of the Juniata river; adjoining an ally on the east and lot herein after mentioned on the west and being lot No. 189 in the plan of said borough—

Also the right title and interest of the said Samuel Funk of in and to lot No 190 in the plan of said borough fronting 60 feet on Pitt street and extending back to the Raystown branch of the Juniata River; adjoining lot before described on the east and lot of Anthony Stiffler on the west with a two story log house and log stable thereon erected; situate in the Borough of Bedford Bedford county and taken in execution as the property of Samuel Funk deceased.

All of defendant Solomon Stiffler's interest in and to a tract of land containing 120 acres more or less about 15 acres cleared and under fence with a one and a half story log house and small log stable thereon erected; adjoining lands of Henry Mock John Allison and others; situate in Union Township Bedford county and taken in execution as the property of Solomon Stiffler.

One tract of land on the west side of Dennings mountain containing 113 acres more or less situate in Union Township Bedford county—

Also one other tract of mountain land containing 200 acres more or less with a cabin house thereon erected; adjoining lands of Conrad Claycomb A Sill and others; situate partly in Union and partly in St. Clair townships Bedford county and taken in execution as the property of Michael Shiner.

Also one tract of land containing 35 acres more or less nearly all cleared and under fence with a story and a half log house and log stable thereon erected; adjoining lands of Nicholas Slighter Andrew Mann and others; situate in Monroe Township Bedford Co. and taken in execution as the property of James G McFarland.

Also one lot of ground in the town of Pleasantville fronting 60 feet on the Johnstown road and extending back about 200 feet; adjoining lands of John Leighty and others with a two story frame house thereon erected; situate in St. Clair township Bedford county and taken in execution as the property of Jos B Mock.

All of defendant John Herr his interest in and to a tract of land containing 276 acres more or less about 150 acres cleared and under fence with a two story frame house one two story log house two tenant houses grist mill saw mill double log barn and frame stable thereon erected also an apple orchard thereon; adjoining lands of Thomas Wisegarver Michael Sill and others; situate in St Clair Township Bedford county and taken in execution as the property of James Peeples John Herr and John W Beeler.

Also all defendants interest in and to one tract of land containing 375 acres more or less about three acres cleared and under fence with a cabin house one other old log house and one new log stable thereon erected; adjoining lands of Daniel Blankley John Sheets and others; situate in Colerain Township Bedford county ank taken in execution as the property of Robert Blafer.

Also one tract of land containing 150 acres more or less about 100 acres cleared and under fence with a story and a half log house and double log barn thereon erected; adjoining lands of Benjamin Lyberger James Logue and others; situate in Londonderry Tp Bedford county and taken in execution as the propeity of Jacob Wolford.

Also one tract of land containing 200 acres more or less about 120 acres cleared and under fence with a two story frame house double frame barn two story log house double log barn and spring house and chip thereon erected also an apple orchard thereon; adjoining lands of —— situate in Napier Township Bedford county and taken in execution as the property of Jesse Blackburn.

Also one and one-fourth acres of ground in the town of Pleasantville with a two story log house and frame stable thereon erected; adjoining lands of James Sill Thomas Schooly and others; situate in Pleasantville St. Clair Township Bedford county and taken in execution as the property of Samuel Clark.

HUGH MOORE, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Jan. 19, 1855.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

All persons interested either as heirs creditors or otherwise are hereby notified that the following named persons have filed their accounts in the Register's Office and that they will be presented to the Orphan's Court of Bedford county on Friday the 16th day of February next at the court-house for confirmation at which time and place they may attend if they think proper:

The account of Jennings Oldham admr of the estate of Thomas Oldham late of St Clair Township deceased:

The account of Samuel Way and Thomas McCoy executors of the last Will &c of David Way late of St Clair Township deceased:

The account of Jacob Guyer administrator of the estate of John Guyer late of Middle Woodberry Township deceased:

The account of O E Shannon administrator of the estate of Peter Fisher late of Bedford Borough decd:

The final account of Joseph Griffith one of the administrators of the estate of Wm Griffith late of St Clair township deceased:

The partial account of Edwin A Vickroy one of the executors of the last Will &c of Thomas Vickroy late of St Clair Town-hip deceased:

The account of George W. Vickroy one of the executors of the last Will &c of Thomas Vickroy late of St Clair township deceased:

The account of Westley Fisher administrator of the estate of Philip Fisher late of East Providence Township deceased:

The account of Jacob Croyle and Joseph Imler executors of the last Will &c of Thomas Croyle late of Union Township deceased:

The account of Richard Ramsay one of the administrators of the estate of Thomas Ramsay late of Dublin Township (now Fulton) deceased:

The account of George Whitehill administrator of the estate of Wm Piper late of Hopewell Township deceased:

The account of Wm T Daugherty one of the administrators of the estate of Wm Metz late of Colerain township deceased:

The account of Wm T Daugherty executor of the last Will &c of Thomas Kinton late of Bedford Borough deceased:

The account of John H Schell acting administrator of the estate of Edmund D Schell late of Schellsburg Borough deceased:

The final account of John H Rush administrator of the estate of Samuel Taylor late of the Borough of Bedford deceased.

The supplemental account of Henry Fluck one of the executors of Henry Fluck late of South Woodberry Township deceased.

D. WASHABAUGH, *Register.*

Register's Office, Jan. 19, 1855.

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.

Collectors of the Poor Tax are notified to settle their Duplicates for 1853 and 1854 immediately and save costs, as suits will be instituted against all who neglect this notice. By order of the Directors:

JOHN H. RUSH, Treasurer.

Jan. 19, 1855.

DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP.—This is the name of a new article in the way of medicine, prepared by Dr. G. B. Keyser, Wholesale Druggist, 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is prepared to cure the various diseases of the Lungs and Bronchial Organs, such as Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Sore Throat. It has been highly spoken of by the Pittsburgh Press, is pleasant to take, and costs but half a dollar. Sold in Bedford by Rupp & Oster, in Schellsburg by Colvin & Robinson.

THE STOMACH prepares the elements of the bile and the blood; and if it does the work feebly and imperfectly, liver disease is the certain result. As soon, therefore, as any defection of the liver is perceived, we may be sure that the digestive organs are out of order. The first thing to be done is to administer a specific which will act directly upon the stomach—the mainspring of the animal machinery. For this purpose we can recommend Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. Acting as an alternative and a tonic, it strengthens the digestion, changes the condition of the blood and thereby gives regularity to the bowels. See advertisement.

☞GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.—The Editors of the Richmond Republican, of Dec. 24th, 1852, says that Carter's Spanish Mixture is no quack medicine.

They had a man in their press room who was afflicted with violent Mercurial Rheumatism, who was continually complaining of misery in the back, limbs and joints;—his eyes had become feverish and mattery, neck swollen, throat sore, and all the symptoms of Rheumatism, combined with Scrofula. Two bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture cured him, and, in an editorial notice as above, they bear testimony to its wonderful effects, and say their only regret is, that all suffering with disease of the blood are not aware of the existence of such a medicine. ☞See their certificate and notice in full around the bottle.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of a decree of the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford county, in Partition, there will be sold, at public outcry, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on MONDAY, the 12th day of February next, (court week) at one o'clock of said day, the following described

REAL ESTATE,

late the property of JOS. S. MORRISON, deceased, to wit:

One Lot of ground situate on the north-east corner of Pittt and Julianna streets, being Lot No. 186 in the general plan of the Borough of Bedford, adjoining Lot of Henry Woods' devisees, with a large Stone Dwelling House, Store House and other buildings thereon erected.

Also one other Lot situate on the south-west corner of Julianna and Pitt streets, the same being the half of Lot No. 32 in the general plan of said borough, extending 90 feet on Pitt street, with a frame store-house and four other small frame buildings thereon erected.

Terms of Sale:—One-third of the purchase money in hand, and the remainder in two equal annual payments, with interest.

☞Possession to be given on the 1st of April next.

HUGH MOORE,
Jan. 19, 1855. *Sheriff.*

LIST OF CAUSES

Put down for trial at February Term (12th day) 1855.

Maria McEldowney	vs.	Saml Williams et al
Commonwealth		Hol and Bed T R C
Geo H Keyser's use		John Barger
Daniel Helsell		Charles Smith
John King		Jonathan Baltzell
Same		John Grace
J S Morrison's adm'r		Susan Carney
Hunting and Broadtop R R C		John Berk-tresser
Same		David S Berkstresser
John Slighter		John H Hill
Alexander Price		Joseph Price et al
Jerman Jacobs		Wm Figart
John Jack-on		J A Anderson and wife
Same		James A Anderson
John H Hill		John Slighter
A V Staunton & Co		Wm Griffith
John A Blodget		Tobias Heltzell
Same		Daniel Heltzell et al
John Bowser		Pattonsville and Woodberry T R C
Henry B Mock		Jacob Andrews
Wm Leary		Matilda Miller et al
John Furry et al		Daniel Burger et al
N Dicken use		Jesse Dicken et al
Same		Same
Same		Jonathan H Dicken et al
Same		Same
Pattonsville and Woodberry T R C		James Patton
Same		John and Thos King
Rebecca Brant's use		David Patterson
Same		Wm Crisman's adm'r
Adam Smith's heirs		Benjamin Lyberger
John Bowser		Samuel Whetstone
John Ruddiesdin		Wm P Schell Esq.

D. WASHABAUGH, *Prot'y.*
Prothonotary's Office, Jan. 19, 1855.

NOTICE.

Christian Stouffer, of Napier Township, having on the 4th day of January inst. executed to the undersigned, an assignment of all his property, real, personal, and mixed, for the benefit of his creditors, notice is therefore given to the creditors to present their claims forthwith for settlement, and those indebted are hereby required to make payment immediately to either of the assignees, or at the office of Jno. P. Reed, Esq. where the books and accounts are placed. All accounts unpaid after the next court, will be placed in the hands of officers for collection.

DAVID PATTERSON,
JNO. P. REED,
JNO. MOWER,
Assignees.

Jan. 19, 1855.

Delinquent Collectors of 1853

are hereby notified that, by order of the Commissioners, all Duplicates for that year must be settled up on or before the 1st day of March next. For all taxes unpaid at that time executions will be issued without respect to persons.

JNO. MOWER,
Attorney for Commissioners.

Jan. 19, 1855.

GEORGE HENRY vs. HARRIET HENRY.

In the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Beford, Pennsylvania, subpœna for divorce from the bonds of matrimony to September Term, 1854, No. 56.—Alias subpœna to November Term, 1854, No. 100. On motion proclamation awarded by the Court.

To Harriet Henry respondent and defendant above named. Take Notice that the Court of Common Pleas of the County aforesaid have granted a rule upon you, Harriet Henry, respondent in the above case to show cause why a divorce should not be decreed according to the prayer of the libellant, George Henry, in the above case.

Returnable to February Term next, commencing on Monday the 12th of February, 1855.

HUGH MOORE, Sheriff.

Jan. 12, 1855.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS!

Just received, a lot of *Melodeons, Flutes, Guitars, &c., &c.*, which we offer on the most reasonable terms.

SHRYOCK, REED & Co.
Chambersburg, Pa.

Nov. 17, 1854.—3m.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

Just received a very large assortment of Cobb's series of School Books, to which we would respectfully call the attention of the Merchants of Bedford County. We can supply them wholesale as cheap as they can be bought in small quantities in the cities. Our stock of miscellaneous Books, Stationery, &c., is also very extensive, and our facilities for procuring goods are such, that *any thing* ordered, if not already on hand, can be procured in a very short time.

SHRYOCK, REED & Co.
Mansion House, Chambersburg, Pa.

Nov. 17. 1854.—3m.

MUSIC.

A large assortment of MUSIC for the *Piano, Guitar, Violin, &c.*, always on hand. Orders promptly attended to.

SHRYOCK, REED & Co.
Chambersburg, Pa.

Nov. 17, 1854.—3m.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the Estate of Samuel Gruber, late of Southampton Township, deceased, have been this day granted to the subscriber, living in said Township. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same are requested to make known the same without delay.

MARY GRUBER.
Dec. 15, 1854. *Executrix.*

Public Sale
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Will be sold, at public sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 3d day of FEBRUARY next, the following described Valuable Property, to wit:

A Tract of Land situate in St. Clair Township, Bedford county, about three-fourths of a mile from the new mill now putting up by Adam Oster, and lying on the same stream. There is 128 acres of Patented Land, having thereon erected a two story Log House and Bank Barn, and a Shop, with a Grainery above, Wagon-shed and other outbuildings. About seventy five cres of this land is cleared and under fence, twelve of which is meadow, with facilities for making much more—and a never-failing spring of pure water near the door—also an apple orchard of choice fruit. My only reason for selling, is a desire to go west.

This property has many other advantages, which it is deemed unnecessary to enumerate, as persons wishing to purchase will of course visit the Farm and judge for themselves.

☞Terms will be reasonable.

SAMUEL M. BOOR.
Jan. 12, 1855.

PUBLIC SALE
of
Valuable Real Estate!

The subscriber being desirous to retire from business, will offer, at public sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the first day of February, 1855, the following described property, to wit:

ONE TRACT OF LAND,

situate on the "Big Run," in St. Clair Township, Bedford County, adjoining lands of Thos. W. Blackburn, Philip Sleek, and others, containing 71 acres, about 40 acres cleared, 15 of which is meadow—two apple and one peach orchard of choice fruit. The buildings are a one-and-a-half story Log Dwelling House, double Log Barn, and the well-kdown "Eagle Woolen Factory," having a Picking Machine, 2 Carding Machines and a Condenser, 2 Power Looms, 2 Hand Looms and a Spinning Jack, with all the Machinery necessary to manufacture Cloth, Cassinet, Tweeds, &c., from the fleece. The Water Power is never-failing.

Also, one other tract, adjoining the above, containing 14¾ acres, all meadow. The improvements are a two-story Frame Dwelling House, and Fulling Mill with a Picking and two Carding Machines, intended for Country work.

Also, one other tract, adjoining the above described tracts, containing 122¾ acres, 85 acres are cleared, 12 of which are good meadow. A one-and-a-half story Log House, Double Log Barn, and two apple orchards.

The above mentioned lands are well watered and in a pretty good state of cultivation, and will be sold together or separate, as it may suit purchasers.

If not sold on that day they will be sold at private sale.

Capitalists had better look out, as I am determined to sell. The title is indisputable.

Terms made known on day of sale.

LEWIS REISLING.
Eagle Factory, Jan. 5, 1855.

Notice!

Notice is hereby given that Letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned on the Estate of Nicholas Boor, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased, that all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

WILLIAM H. BOOR,
Jan. 5, 1855.* *Administrator.*

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS!

The subscribers having purchased the entire Stock of Goods of Geo. W. Horn, in the town of Schellsburg, beg leave to announce to the public generally, that they have now on hand, and will continue to keep, a large and well selected assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, Tinware, Oils, Drugs, Fish, Molasses, and, in fact, every article usually found in Country Stores, to which they invite the attention of purchasers, satisfied that they can give satisfaction to all who give them a call.

The highest price will be paid for Hides, and for all kinds of Grain. Lumber and Produce, of every description, will be taken in exchange for Goods, at the highest prices. All kinds of Leather will be kept at the Store for sale. Give us a call.

A. J. SNIVELY,
JAMES BURNS, Jr.

Jan. 5, 1855.

A two-Horse Wagon, and one Top Buggy, new, and work warranted, for sale cheap on a liberal credit, or for Country Produce.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

One large *Ten Plate Stove*—with doors complete, for sale by A. B. CRAMER & Co.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS:

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1854, before the Judges of the said Court—

On motion of JOHN P. REED, Esq., the Court grant a Rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of John Stoler, late of Liberty Township, deceased, to wit: Abraham and Philip, residing in the County of Whitney and State of Indiana; John Stoler, and Susan, intermarried with John Clapper, residing in Ashland County, Ohio; Catharine, intermarried with Isaac Kensinger, Mary, intermarried with David Barkshesser, and David Stoler, residing in Liberty Township, Bedford County, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be holden at Bedford, in and for said County, on the second Monday (twelfth day) of February next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of John Stoler, deceased, at the valuation, which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a Writ of Partition or valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County and to the Sheriff of said County directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold by order of the said Court.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court, at Bedford, the 6th day of December, A. D. 1854.

D. WASHABAUGH,
Clerk.

ATTEST:
HUGH MOORE, Sheriff.

Jan. 5, 1855.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS:

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford in and for the County of Bedford, on the 24th day of November, A. D. 1854, before the Judges of the said Court—

On motion of A. KING, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Dr. William Watson, late of the Borough of Bedford, deceased, to wit: Margaret, intermarried with Dr. Samuel Smith, residing in Allegheny County, Maryland; Dr. William H. Watson, John Watson, Mary Jane, intermarried with Alexander King, Louisa H., intermarried with Espy L. Anderson, Susan, who was intermarried with James Brown, since deceased, leaving issue one child, Eliza Brown, a minor, of whom William H. Watson is guardian, Eliza H., intermarried with Edward Harrison, all residing in the County of Bedford; Isabella A., intermarried with George Smith, residing in Allegheny County, Maryland: Anna, intermarried with John P. O'Neal, residing in the City of Philadelphia, Percival, since deceased, without issue, and Laura V., intermarried with John C. Brashear, residing in the City of Washington, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, in and for said County, on the 2d Monday (12th day) of February next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Dr. Wm. Watson, deceased, at the valuation, which has been valued and appraised, in pursuance of a writ of Partition or valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County and to the Sheriff of said County directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold by order of the said Court.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court at Bedford, the 6th day of November, A. D. 1854.

D. WASHABAUGH,
Clerk.

ATTEST:
HUGH MOORE, Sheriff.

Jan. 5, 1855.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

WHEREAS JOHN W. HAMMERS, late of St. Clair Township, Bedford County, deceased, died seized of the following Real Estate, viz:

The Mansion Tract, containing two hundred and ninety acres, or thereabout, adjoining lands of John G. Blackburn, Henry Reininger, Jacob H. Bowser, and others—

Also, one other tract, containing fifty acres, adjoining lands of Jacob H. Bowser, Benjamin Bowen, and others—

Also, one other tract, containing fifty acres, with Grist Mill, and Saw Mill, and Store House thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph W. Sleek, and others—

Also, five lots of ground, in the town of Pleasantville, fronting on main street, and adjoining lots of Thomas Staines on the one side and John G. Blackburn on the other—leaving the following heirs, to wit: Martha Hammers, and issue eight children, to wit: Mary, intermarried with John Middleton, residing in Cambria County; Hiram G. (petitioner,) Charlotte, Louisa, Rachael, Julian, Gordon and Amanda, all residing in Bedford County.

Therefore, the heirs above named are hereby notified that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition on the said Real Estate, on the premises, on Friday, the 19th day of January next, when and where they and all others interested may attend if they think proper.

HUGH MOORE, *Sheriff.*

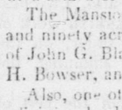
Dec. 22, 1854.

NOTICE.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Abraham Sparks, late of West Providence Township, Bedford County, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment—and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SOL. SPARKS,
JOHN CESSNA,
Jan. 5, 1855. *Administrators.*

PIGS.



The undersigned having obtained from the East a fine selection of choice breeds of Hogs, including Chester county Suffolk, Grade and Berkshire Pigs, direct from imported stock, can now furnish any of these varieties to those desirous of improving their stock. A fine lot of Chester county Pigs, from the celebrated stock of Benjamin Hickman, Chester county, now for sale. Terms moderate.

WM. HARTLEY,
Mount Dallas Farm.

Jan. 12, 1855—6m.

Iron, Nails, Spikes, and Grain and Grass Scythes for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Wool, Rag, List and Hemp Carpeting, from 18c up, for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

OLD SEVENTY SIX.

Hungarians, Cuban, Young America, Tylorese and Pearl Slouch Hats, for men and Boys—also, Caps in great variety, for sale by

A. B CRAMER & Co.

An Apprentice to learn the Printing,

Will be taken at the office of the Bedford Gazette on favorable terms.

TOOTH ACHE.—Persons are not generally aware that Dr. Keyser's Tooth Ache remedy, prepared by him at 140 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa. and for sale at Rupp & Oster's in this place will stop immediately an aching tooth. Whoever tries it will be convinced.

Dec. 8, 1854.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

The undersigned respectfully inform their friends and customers that they have just received a very full assortment of FALL & WINTER GOODS, which will be offered at very reduced rates.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Oct. 13, 1854.

News for the People!

NEW GOODS AT CHEAP CORNER, NO. I.

Fellow-Citizens: We take this opportunity of returning you our most sincere thanks for the liberal patronage you have so kindly bestowed on us. We would also inform you that we have just returned from the Eastern Cities, with a large and well selected assortment of Goods, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinets; Peter Shams, for over coats, Jeans, Ladies' fine dress goods, such as Silks, Alpacas, Coburg Cloths, Bombazines, Merinoes, and a large assortment of Bay State Shawls, Hosiery, for Ladies, Comforts, Crapes, Collars, &c., &c.—Mens,' Womens,' Boys' and Childrens' Shoes and Boots, and a general assortment of Groceries. Crushed and pulverized Sugars, best Rio Coffee, Teas of all kinds, N. O. Molasses, Golden Syrup, Mackerel, Salt by the sack, Baker's Chocolate, Broma Cocoa, and a general assortment of Goods usually kept in a country Store.

☞All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods at market prices.

SANSOM & GEPHART.

Oct. 13, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Nov. 24, 1854.

KEAGY'S FOUNDRY!

The subscribers respectfully beg leave to inform the people of Middle Woodberry Township, and the country at large, that they are now prepared, at their establishment, one mile south of Woodberry, Bedford County, to furnish four-horse Threshing Machines, Pierpont's Patent Shaker, Cider Mills, Ploughs of every description, Keagy's Cooking Stoves, two different patterns, and two different patterns of Coal Stoves—Plough Castings, Wagon Boxes of all sizes, and cast Dinner Bells of three different sizes—also, Mill Castings of every variety. We are also prepared to fit up Machinery in the best and most durable style, and will give prompt attention to all orders in this line.

The public are respectfully invited to give us a call, as we feel satisfied that both our work and terms will please all who do so.

J. M. SNOWDEN,
WM. B. BLAKE,
Proprietors.

Oct. 27, 1854.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscriber would announce to his old friends and customers, and the public in general, that he has permanently located himself in Juliana Street, next door to Dr. REAMER'S Drug & Book Store, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line in a superior manner, on reasonable terms. From long experience in the business, he feels confident he can render satisfaction to all who honor him with a call.

He constantly keeps on hand ready-made clothing, of every description, for Men and Boys—also, a superior assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETTS, SILK, SATIN, and other VESTINGS, and Summer Wear, which he will sell as low as they can be bought elsewhere, and make them up to the taste of the purchaser.

He also keeps a general assortment of Cravats, Stocks, Collars, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, &c.

He hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

WM. SCHAFFER.

June 9, 1854.

JOSEPH W. TATE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend to all business entrusted to his care. Having secured the services of a competent Agent in Washington, D. C., he will give especial attention to Soldiers' Pensions, Claims, and Bounty Lands.

☞Office on Julianna Street, one door North of the residence of Samuel H. Tate, and immediately opposite Capt. Beckwith's Hotel.

He has for sale one FARM situate in Monroe Township, containing 180 acres of land, 70 acres cleared and under fence, with house and barn thereon erected. There is an orchard of excellent fruit on the premises.

Also, 300 Acres of Limestone land, situate in Woodcock Valley, one and-a-half miles north of the town of Bloody Run.

Also, 500 Acres of first rate timber land, situate in Hopewell Township, lying south of the contemplated Chambersburg and Bedford Rail Road.

Also, 1800 acres of unimproved land in Bedford and Fulton counties which will be sold low to actual settlers.

The above lands will be sold in large or small quantities to suit purchasers.

April 21, 1854.

CROCKS.

Apple Butter and Milch Crocks can be had at my Pottery in Schellsburg, by any quantity, for Cash. In all cases of sale, a reasonable per centage will be allowed to storekeepers, but no carriage will be allowed by me.

PETER SCHELL.

Sept. 1, 1854.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN,
June 2, 1851. G. H. SPANG.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Overcoats, Cassimere and Cassinett Coats, Vests, &c., cheap, by A. B. CRAMER & Co.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, his valuable Property, situate in Union Township, Bedford County, Pa., on which he at present resides, containing 50 acres of patented land, 30 of which are cleared and under post and rail fence, the balance well timbered with good saw timber. This property is on the waters of Bobbs' Creek, 4 miles north of Adolphus Ake's Mill, on the public road leading from Bedford to Johnstown or Jefferson, within 12 miles of Jefferson, and 16 miles of Hollidaysburg. The improvements are a Stone Grist Mill, with two run of Stones, one pair first rate French Burrs, with good merchant and country Bolts, and a complete Smut Machine. The Machinery is all good and substantial, and is partly new. The water power is sufficient during the entire year, and the custom is good and plenty of it. There is also a new Saw Mill on the premises, which will cut from 1500 to 2000 feet of Lumber a day inch measure, which is ready sale at the Mill. One of the Dwelling Houses is a three story frame, suitable for a public House or Store House, and is well finished. There are three other dwellings, two frame and one log house, also a frame stable and Wagon Shed, and other necessary buildings.

Also, will be sold, another Tract of Land containing 300 acres, about 75 acres of which are cleared, of which 10 are good meadow with facilities for making 20 or 30 more. The balance well timbered and well watered by the Bobbs' Creek running through it. There is on the premises an excellent site calculated for either Grist Mill or Saw Mill, with head and fall of 22 feet. There is a variety of choice fruit trees on the farm. The buildings are one good Log House and Stable and other outbuildings. Also, will be sold, 640 acres of good timber land, convenient to the Saw Mill, on which are the very best of saw logs. The above land is all patented, and a clear and indisputable title will be made to the purchaser or purchasers. Those wishing to purchase good property, will learn the conditions, (which will be moderate,) by calling with the subscriber, residing on the first named property.

CASELTON AKE.

July 21, 1851.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, the HOUSE & LOT formerly owned by D. W. Lehman, in St. Clairsville, Bedford County. The house was formerly occupied as a tavern and store house. There is a good store room, with shelving and drawers, and in a good business place. If the above property is not sold by the 1st of February, it will then be rented. For further information apply to the subscriber, in Bedford.

SAMUEL CARN.

Dec. 22, 1854.*

WE PUBLISH THIS DAY, DEC. 11, 1854,

FANNY FERN'S
NOVEL,
Ruth Hall,
A TALE OF DOMESTIC LIFE.

400 *pp. 12mo, Cloth. Price*, $1 25.

Every body knows FANNY FERN; every body has laughed and cried over her sparkling, dashing, truthful, genial writings; every body will wish to read this, her first novel, and every one who does read it will pronounce it her greatest work. Says an able critic who has read the proof sheets, "RUTH HALL is a work which not only exceeds any thing which Fanny Fern has before written, but which in many respects passes any other work whatever. For intense and sustained interest of narrative, for originality of conception and treatment, for scorching sarcasm and withering rebuke of pretensions and hypocrisy, for elevation of moral tone and winsomeness of religious inculcations, for vigor, freshness, simplicity, directness and fascination of style, we have never seen its equal. * * * The story takes possession of our hearts at once; we follow 'RUTH' through her trials with as much interest as though she were our own sister; she breathes not a sigh, she suffers not a sorrow, which the reader does not feel as acutely as though the first came from his own heart, and the second were one of his own sad experiences. The characters are such as we are constantly meeting in every-day life; and how boldly and skilfully they are drawn, how powerfully the story is told, how touching is its pathos, how sparkling its wit, how irresistable its humor, how severe its satire, and how true its moral, no adequate idea can be gained except by reading it."

RUTH HALL will be for sale by booksellers generally. To any one sending us the retail price, we will send a copy of the work, post-paid. Published by

MASON BROTHERS,
Dec. 8, 1851.—3t. *23 Park Row, New-York.*

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Bedford, Pa., Dec. 31st, 1854. ☞Persons calling for letters in this list will please say they are advertised.

Anderson James A	Miller Absalom
Anderson John	McDaniel Joel
Blackford James	Moodhart Edwin
Blair William	McFerrin Wm
Brand Samuel	Miller Simon
Burkey Isaac	Miller Noah
Barndollar Jacob	McLeary David
Bridley Alexander	Maguire Ternce
Buchanan J Hon	Marshall F
Barnshisels Elizabeth	Mortimore James
Buchanan H G	Mower Wayne
Bernes Susan	Mickle William
Barnhart Joseph	Pencil David
Chestnut John	Price Alex
Claney John	Points Moses
Carr Samuel	Reed John J
Clark John	Russell Ann Mrs
Davis Eliza Mrs	Riding John
Deifibaugh George	Rodgers Wm
Davison Wm	Suter David L
Dobson Mary A Miss	Shirley & Brothers
Diehl Michael	Shull Joseph
Dunn James	Schab John
Elleberger Ann M Miss	Smith Cristian Mrs
Fluke Wm S	Schley G
Furgeson Susan A	Smith Casper
Flanegan James	Suter Lewis
Flickinger John	Thomas C K 2
Fitzgerald Cornelius	Thompson Sarah Mrs
Furgeson Joseph	Werick Valentine
Feather Mary A Miss	Wheelin Mary Miss
Fisher Christian	Wissinger Sarah Miss
Gardner David	Wearer S G
Gorden Francis 2	Wilson Joseph B
Garnes Andrew	Wilson Rebecca Mrs
Gorden Mary Mrs	Zimmers Samuel
Gleen Margaretta Miss	Huff Hannah
Hartman Mary Mrs	Hoag Jos G
Hay David	Horn G W
Hardman Levi	Llavins M
Leipheimer Moritz	Livingstine M
Lysinger Wm	

ANDRIS SAUPP, P. M.
Bedford, Jan. 5, 1855.

A CARD.

DR. CALVIN M. FITCH, of New York, would announce to the citizens of Western Pennsylvania that he is at present delivering a course of LECTURES at PITTSBURGH, where he will remain till December 18th, during which period he may be consulted daily, at his rooms at the City Hotel, corner of Third and Smithfield streets, for

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION,
ASTHMA, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS,
DYSPEPSIA, FEMALE DISEASES,

and all others connected with or predisposing to Consumption, in the treatment of which his ample experience and unrivalled opportunity for observation have given him the most marked success.

Dr. Fitch desires to see his patients personally in every instance where it is possible; where it is not, a careful statement of the case may be sent by letter, to which a prompt reply will be returned, giving his opinion of the case, and when he is willing to undertake the treatment, will state the expense of the remedies requisite.

Nov. 17, 1854.

New Firm! New Store!! and New Goods!!!

The subscribers, having just received and opened at the old stand of J. H. SCHELL, a new and splendid assortment of Goods, respectfully invite the patronage of the public.

Their stock consists of

Staple & Fancy Goods,

of the finest and newest styles: also, a large assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hardware, Nails, Glassware, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, and, in fact, every article that is kept in a well regulated country store, all of which have been carefully selected, and will be sold on the most favorable terms for *CASH or PRODUCE.*

MARIA SCHELL,
JACOB S. SCHELL.

Schellsburg, Pa., }
Nov. 10, 1854. }

NEW FALL GOODS!

The undersigned thankful to their numerous patrons for their kind and very liberal patronage, respectfully informs them that they have just received from the eastern cities, a handsome assortment of new style Fall Goods, suitable for the present and coming season, comprising French and English Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Sattinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Flannels, Satin and Worsted Vestings, Cravats and hdkfs., knit Merino Shirts and Drawers, Cashmeres, Mansseline De Rege, Mousseline Delaines, Coburg and Thibet Cloths, Alpacas, Silk Poplins, Black Gros De Rhine, and Fancy Silks, Prints from a fip up, Muslins bleached and unbleached from a fip up, all widths, Thibet and Bay State Shawls, Ginghams, Checks, Linseys, Tickings, Drillings, Cambrics, Nankeens, Crash, Diapers, Damask Table Cloths and Covers, White Goods, Embroiders, Sleeves, Collars, Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Queensware, Hardware, and Brooms, Groceries, N. O. Sugars, White Clarified, Pulverized, and Crushed do., Golden Syrup, N. O. Molasses, good Rio Coffee 12½, Prime do 15 cents, Spices, Teas, Chocolate, Extract of Coffee, Tobacco, Flax Seed, Sperm and Whale Oils, Drugs, Patent Medicine, Cattle Powders, together with 1001 other articles adapted to the wants of the people, all of which they will sell at the very lowest possible prices for cash and approved produce, or upon short credit to good and punctual customers. And, as our motto, short profits, many sales, and quick returns, has been fully carried out, and will continue the ruling feature, we feel assured we can make it to the advantage of all in search of cheap bargains to give us a call before purchasing.

All kinds of Produce taken for Goods.

RUPP & OSTER.

Bedford, Sept. 22, 1854.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE
AND FANCY GOODS.

A Choice Assortment of the Finest Quality, For Sale at the Lowest Cash Prices, at

WM. B. ELTONHEAD'S,

No. 184 South Second Street, between Pine and Union, West Side, PHILADELPHIA.

The assortment embraces a *Large and Select Stock of Fine Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Albata Ware, plated with fine Silver, in Spoons, Forks, Ladles, &c. —Jet Goods, Fans and Fancy Articles* of a superior quality, deserving the examination of those who desire to procure the *best goods* at the *Lowest Cash Prices.*

Having a *practical knowledge* of the business, and all available facilities for Importing and Manufacturing, the subscriber confidently invites purchasers, believing that he can supply them on terms as favorable as any other establishment in either of the Atlantic Cities.

☞All kinds of Diamond and Pearl Jewelry and Silver Ware manufactured to order, within a reasonable time.

☞Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware *faithfully repaired.* WM. B. ELTONHEAD,

No. 184 South Second Street, a few doors above the Second Street Market, West Side.

☞In the South Window of the Store may be seen the famous BIRD CLOCK, which commands the admiration of the scientific and curious.

Oct. 13, 1854.—1y.

Reeve L. Knight,
(Successor to Hartley & Knight,)
BEDDING AND CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 148 South Second Street,

Five doors above Spruce Street, PHILADELPHIA,

Where he keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of every article in his line of business. FEATHERS, FEATHER-BEDS, Patent Spring Mattresses, Curled Hair, Moss, Corn Husk and Straw Mattresses, Velvet Tapestry, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-Ply, Ingram, Venetian, List, Rag and Hemp Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Canton Mattings, Cocoa and Spanish Mattings, Floor and Stair Druggets, Hearth Rugs, Door Mats, Table and Piano Covers, to which he invites the attention of purchasers.

Oct. 13, 1854.—1y.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber having purchased the entire stock of HARDWARE of the late Thomas B. Miller, in the Borough of Bedford, would respectfully announce to his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to furnish almost every article in his line of business on favorable terms. His stock being nearly all new, and selected by one well experienced in the business, he is fully satisfied that purchasers will find it to their advantage to give him a call. In addition to a general stock of Hardware, he has on hand, and will constantly keep, GROCERIES of the very best quality—GLASS of all sizes—also, STONEWARE of a very superior quality. He has also on hand all kinds of Oils, Paints, Drugs, Brooms, &c., &c., and Cedar Ware in great variety.

Having now permanently settled in business, and being determined to use every proper exertion to please, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

JOHN ARNOLD.

Dec. 22, 1854.

Cassinetts cheaper than ever—Kentucky Jeans—Flannels, Linseys—Cloths and every description of Winter Goods, we offer at prices that cannot fail to please.

A. B. CRAMER & Co.

Oct. 27, 1854.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Mens, Boys, and Childrens, Boots and Shoes—Womens and Misses morocco, Seal and Calfskin Bootees and walking Shoes—received and for sale by A. B. CRAMER & Co.

NOTICE!

A. B. CRAMER & CO. having leased the rooms recently occupied by Wm. Schaffer, in Exchange buildings, and having fitted up the same with counter, shelves and conveniences, will, in a short time, remove their stock of Goods thither.

CIRCULAR.

The undersigned present their most sincere thanks to their numerous patrons for their very liberal patronage since opening the NEW STORE on the 14th of April, 1854, which has succeeded far beyond their most sanguine expectations, and has inspired them with renewed efforts to replenish their spring supply with such styles for the coming season, as cannot fail to please the most fastidious. And, as our motto, QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS, has been fully carried out, and will continue the ruling feature, you may rest assured of purchasing your goods at the CHEAP SIDE at the very lowest possible prices.

Respectfully,
RUPP & OSTER.

June 16, 1854.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!

The Pocket Æsculapius; or every one his own Physician.

The 50th Edition, with one hundred engravings, showing Diseases and Malformations of the human system in every form and shape. To which is added a Treatise on the Diseases of Females, being of the highest importance to married people, or those contemplating marriage. By WM. YOUNG, M. D.

Let no father be ashamed to present a copy of the ÆSCULAPIUS to his child; it may save him from an early grave. Let no young man or woman enter into the secret obligations of married life without reading the POCKET ÆCULAPIUS. Let no one suffering from a hacknied Cough, Pain in the Side, restless nights, nervous feelings, and the whole train of Dyspeptic sensations, and given up by their physician, be another moment without consulting the ÆSCULAPIUS. Have the married, or those about to be married any impediment, read this truly useful book, as it has been the means of saving thousands of unfortunate creatures from the very jaws of death.

☞Any person sending TWENTY-FIVE GENTS enclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this work by mail, or five copies will be sent for One Dollar.

Address, (post paid,) Dr. WM. YOUNG,
No. 152 Spruce St., Philadelphia.

May 26, 1854.—1y.

ZINC PAINTS.

One-third cheaper than White Lead, and free from all Poisonous Qualities.

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY

HAVING greatly enlarged their works, and improved the quality of their products, are prepared to execute orders for their SUPERIOR PAINTS. DRY, and GROUND IN OIL, in assorted packages of from 25 to 500 pounds: also DRY, in barrels, of 200 pounds each. Their WHITE ZINC, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted PURE and unsurpassed for BODY and UNIFORM WHITENESS.

A method of preparation has recently been discovered, which enables the Company to warrant their paints to keep soft in the kegs for any reasonable time. In this respect their paints will be superior to any other in the market.

Their BROWN ZINC PAINT, which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the Zinc ores from New Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces.

Their STONE COLOR PAINT possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting Cottages, Depots, Outbuilding, Bridges, &c.

Dealers supplied on liberal terms by their Agents.

FRENCH & RICHARDS,
Wholesale Paint Dealers and Importers, N. W. cor. of 10th & Market Sts., Philadelphia.

May 26, 1854.—6m.

Cooking Stoves.

On hand and just receiving a lot of new paterns of Cooking Stoves, for wood and coal, at

BLYMIRES.

In addition to his former stock, the subscriber has received a splendid assortment of Brass, Bell Mettle, Iron and English Kettles, which will please all in want of the article,—also a variety of other articles useful for house keepers. He has also on hand a lot of pump chains and fixtures, all of which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit.

GEORGE BLYMIRE.

May 19, 1854.

"Fellow Citizens!"

Do you want to *leave your measure* for a FASHIONABLE SUIT OF CLOTHES, warranted to give satisfaction in STYLE, QUALITY, FIT and MAKE? Do you want to see a *large and splendid Stock of*

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

and other seasonable goods for *MEN'S WARE*? Do you want to see a *fine assortment of* COATS, PANTS and VESTS, gotten up in a style not inferior to the best ordered work? Do you want Under Garments of the "*right stripe*," or FURNISHING ARTICLES that "*can't be beat*," or

BOY'S CLOTHING

for your Sons? In short, if you want *all* or *any* of these things so essential to the adornment and comfort of the "outer man," call on

STEPHEN'S, Merchant Tailor,
McKaig's Row, Baltimore Street (next door to Campbell's Drug Store,) Cumberland, Md.

☞ If you want an OUTFIT of
CHEAP READY-MADE CLOTHING,
I would advise you to call at the RAILROAD CLOTHING STORE, near the Depot.

May 19, 1854—1y.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting.

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. **FRANCIS M. KIMMELL,** President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace: and JOHN G. HARTLEY and JOS. B. NOBLE, Esqs. Judges of the same Court, in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the 2d Monday of Feb. (being the 12th day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

GIVEN under my hand at Bedford, on the **19th** day of Jan. in the year of our Lord **1855.**

JOHN ALSIP, *Sheriff.*

Jan. 19, 1855.

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

The Great Purifier of the Blood!

NOT A PARTICLE OF MERCURY IN IT.

Let the Afflicted Read and Ponder!

An Infallible Remedy for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Postules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Ague and Fever, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Spinal Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an Injudicious Use of Mercury, Imprudence in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

☞ This great alterative medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by thousands of grateful patients from all parts of the United States, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, "CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE." Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.

For all Diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution, enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine vigor and strength.

For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.

The large number of certificates which we have received from persons from all parts of the United States, is the best evidence that there is no Humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the wonderful effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Call on the AGENT and get a Circular and Almanac, and read the wonderful cures this truly greatest of all medicines has performed.

None genuine unless signed BENNETT & BEERS, Proprietors, No. 3 Pearl Street, Richmond, Va.: to whom all orders for supplies and agencies must be addressed.

Sold by Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford; J. M. BARNDOLLAR, Bloody Run; A. B. BUNN, Schellsburg, and by Dealers in Medicines everywhere. Oct. 20, 1854.—1y.

LIVER COMPLAINT,

Dyspepsia, Jaundice,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits,

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

DR. HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,
Prepared by
DR. C. M. JACKSON,
No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

J. D. SPRING, Laceyville, Pa., April 6, 1854, says: "I can get you some good certificates for your German Bitters in this vicinity if you wish them. A lady purchasing some of it this week, says that it is by far the best medicine she ever knew, having done her and her daughmuch good, &c."

S. B. LAWSON, Benfard's Store, Somerset Co., Pa., August 15, 1853, says: "I am much attached to your German Bitters, having used two bottles of it, which I procured from S. Kurtz, your agent at Somerset, and found great relief from in disease of the Liver. I find it has great effect upon my lungs, strengthening and invigorating them, which, as I am a public speaker, is a great help to me."

DR. GILES, Newton Hamilton, Pa., May, 1851, said: I have used myself half a dozen bottles of your German Bitters for Liver complaint and diseases of a nervous character, resulting from the abuse of mercury. I was poisoned and afflicted with spasms from the use of this latter article. The German Bitters is the first article from which I obtained any relief. I have also given the article to many dyspeptics, with the most salutary result. I think as many more bottles will cure me."

J. C. YOUNG, Esq., of Dauphin, Pa., writes May 5, 1851: "I was afflicted with General Debility, Intestinal weakness and Costiveness, for which I used many different remedies without relief. I at last used your Hoofland's German Bitters. I took a few bottles according to directions, and was completely cured. I have not been so healthy for ten years as I have been since I took your Bitters, which is about one year ago."

The Bitters are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, always strengthening the system and never prostrating it.

Sold by dealers in medicine and storekeepers everywhere. And by

Dr. F. C. Reamer, Bedford, Pa.

Oct. 20, 1854.—1y.

Truth is Mighty!

Important news for the Invalids of Albany!

PULVERMACHER'S
HYDRO-ELECTRIC VOLTAIC CHAINS,

A New, Novel, and strictly Scientific Mode of applying Electro-Magnetism for the Instant Relief and Permanent Cure of all NERVOUS DISEASES,

Is for the first time introduced to the people of Albany and vicinity. We know that there is too much good sense among the inhabitants of this place to desire a long, unmeaning, extravagant advertisement; hence we shall simply give you a history of the Chains, and the success they have had in curing within the last year, *NERVOUS DISEASES.*

Pulvermacher's Electric Chains were first used in France, three years since, where the success that attended their use, soon attracted the attention of the FIRST MEDICAL men in Paris, who took pains to give them a still further trial, and recommended their adoption in the different Medical Colleges of that Kingdom. Within the last two years they have been introduced in Germany, Austria, Prussia, Belgium and England, where they soon became the most popula. article for the INSTANT RELIEF AND PERMANENT CURE of that class of diseases called Nervous.

One year since they were introduced into the United States, and can now be found in all the principal cities in the Union. It is necessary to speak at length of their great success and unparalleled sale, wherever they have been introduced. It is sufficient to state that they are highly recommended by Professor Mott, Van Buren, Post and Carnochow, of New York, and also in daily use in every Hospital in that city. $1,000 dollars will be given to any person who will produce so many well authenticated certificates of cure, from intelligent patients and scientific physicians, of the following diseases, as may be found in a pamphlet of 36 pages, to be had (gratis) of the only agents in Albany, DEXTER & NELLAGER.

Painful and Swelled Joints	Palpitation of the Heart
Rheumatism	Neuralgia of the Face
Pains in the Back	Nervous Headache
Deafness, Blindness	Dyspepsia, Indigestion
Pains of the Liver	General Debility
Nervous Cough	Female Diseases
Tooth Ache	Prolapsus Uteri.

It is not strange that the application of Electro-Magnetism will instantly relieve pain, wherever located, more quickly than opium or any of its compounds—for it is based upon the true theory of the origin of pain—a lack of the nervous fluid, which the Chains supply, by being applied over the parts affected—after first being moistened with common vinegar, which is the only preparation necessary.

The common sense of the people all over the country is awakening, and they have concluded that they will no longer make drug shops of their stomachs, or be guilty of swallowing the miserable, disgusting nostrums that are thrust before the public.

RHEUMATISM, that common disease of this climate, can be almost INSTANTLY relieved of its pain—and a permanent cure produced by simply applying a chain of 18 links for a few days, a few hours each day.

PROLAPSUS UTERI.

More than one hundred cases of this disease have been cured within the last year, that had baffled every other mode of treatment, by wearing a 30 link chain for a few weeks, by attaching one end upon the spine and the other on the abdomen. After a simple application the worst symtoms disappear, and the patient soon gains flesh and strength. I do not know of one single instance that has not been greatly benefitted, if not permanently cured.

ONE WORD OF CAUTION TO THE LADIES.—Ladies who are ENCIENTE, are requested to wear them only for a few moments at each application, for by long and frequent use MISCARRIAGE is often produced.

JOSEPH STEINERT, General Agent,
Broadway, New York.

Agent:—Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford, Pa.

June 9, 1854—1y.

MENGEL HOUSE.

THE subscriber having removed to the Mengle HOUSE, in the Borough of Bedford, recently in the occupancy of Mr. Isaac Mengle, respectfully announces to his old friends, and the public generally, that he is fully prepared to accommodate all who honor him with a call, and hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of custom. He will make it his study to render comfortable all who stop with him—and he invites Travellers, Movers, Drovers, and persons attending Court to give him a trial.

His stabling is of the best quality, and competent to accommodate a large number of horses, and it will always be attended by an obliging and attentive hostler.

Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month, or year, on reasonable terms.

Determined to spare neither pains nor expense to make his house what it should be, he confidently relies upon the public for a generous support.

JAMES S. BECKWITH.

March 31, 1854.

New Drug & Book Store.

WE wish it distinctly understood by this community and country, that we pay particular attention to the selection of our Drugs and Medicines, purchasing none but the *very best* and *purest articles*. We have for sale cheap all the approved popular patent medicines, *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral*, *Jayne's Medicines*, Pain Killer, and all the Sarsaparillas. Also Lubin's Extracts for the Handkerchief, fancy soaps, colognes, pommades, ox marrow, &c. We also keep constantly on hand a general assortment of *School & Miscellaneous Books*, Blank Books, Cap and Post Paper, &c., &c., &c. In fact, if you want anything in the Drug, Medicine, Book, Soap or Brush line, call at the New Drug and Book Store and you *shall* be accommodated.

B. F. HARRY.

Jan. 13, 1854.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

The subscriber has on hand a large assortment of LUMBER of the best quality, among which is 100,000 Shingles, of different kinds; 75,000 feet of superior Boards, and a splendid lot of Locust Posts. Builders, and others in want of Lumber, will find it to their advantage to examine his large assortment.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Jan. 14, 1853.

GUN SMITHING.

DANIEL B. BORDER respectfully informs the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has removed his shop to the house in the east end of Bedford, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh, where he is prepared to manufacture *Double and Single barrel Rifles* and *Double and Single barrel Shot Guns* of the best quality.

☞All repairing of guns, locks, &c., done with neatness and despatch.

May 26, 1854.

Life Insurance.

Key Stone Mutual Life Insurance Company of Harrisburg, Pa., has a Guarantee Capital of $75,000.

President, Hon. LUTHER REILEY, M. D. Pamphlets, Circulars and all necessary information can be obtained by calling at the office of the subscriber, authorized agent for Bedford County.

C. N. HICKOK, Agent.

SAMUEL D. SCOTT, M. D. Medical Examiner.

October 10, 1851.

GLOBE HOTEL,

West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pennsylvania.

VALENTINE STECKMAN, *Proprietor.*

April 7, 1854.—1y.*

SHINGLES.—10,000 White Pine Lap Shingles for sale by A. B. CRAMER & CO.

FISH.—Another supply of Mackeral, Shad, and Herring, just received and for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER

Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest Intelligence from Cuba.

A Revolution Anticipated.

Wholesale & Retail Tobacco, Snuff and Cigar STORE.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that they have constantly on hand a large and extensive assortment of choice Cigars, viz: Regalias, La' Normas, Principees, Casadoris, Havanas, Ceroots, Plantation and Jenny Linds—together with half-Spanish and Common of a superier quality. Also, a variety of chewing Tobaccos and Snuffs, all of which will be disposed of upon the most reasonable terms.

J. S. & G. W. CROUSE.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.

April 15, 1853.

King & Moorhead,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

And Commission MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Produce and Pittsburg Manufactures,

No. 27, Wood St. Pittsburg.

May 16, 1851.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber, thankful for past favors, would respectfully beg leave to announce to the public in general that he has just received from the Eastern Cities, in addition to his former stock, a large and well selected assortment of Hardware, embracing every article usually found in Stores of this description. His stock of Nails, Steel, Shovels, Edge Tools, building Hardware, Cutlery, Saws, Chains, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Chissels, Planes, Stair Rods, Coffee Mills, Augurs, &c., &c., is very large and of the best quality, and will be sold at a small profit. He also keeps a general assortment of Groceries, Spices, &c., &c., to which he invites the attention of the people. He has removed his Store to the Room occupied as the Post Office. Call, examine, and judge for yourselves.

ANDRIS SAUPP.

June 10, 1853.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

C. N. HICKOK, Dentist.

OFFICE on Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, Bedford, Pa. Teeth plugged, Regulated, &c. and artificial teeth inserted from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted. *Terms.—CASH.*

Bedford, May 3, 1850.

COACH AND WAGON FACTORY.

The undersigned having entered into partnership in the above business, would anuounce to the citizens of Bedford County that they are now prepared, at their Shop at the East End of this Borough, to furnish CARRIAGES and BUGGIES, of every style and price; also, COACHES, WAGONS, and PLOUGHS. BLACKSMITH work of every description executed to order, on the shortest notice, at their shop adjoining the Coach Factory.

Determined to keep none but the best of workmen in their employ, and to sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State, they hope to receive liberal encouragement.

☞ Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work and the highest prices allowed. We respectfully invite the public to give us a call.

WM. WEISEL,
JOHN FOSTER.

Bedford, Feb. 3, 1854.

A CARD.

HAVING disposed of my Stock of Drugs, Medicines, Books, &c., to Dr. FRANCIS C. REAMER, I take this opportunity of recommending him to my friends and former patrons as a Physician of much experience and skill, in whom they can place entire confidence.

S. D. SCOTT.

Feb. 24, 1854.

DR. WM. BURCH

Having permanently located in Pattonsville, Bedford County, respectfully tenders his services to the public in the line of his profession.

Pattonsville, March 3, 1853–1y.

STOVE BLACKING.

ALL persons in want of Stove Blacking will find an article called the Victoria, superior to anything of the kind now in use.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

W. B. CLARKE,

WITH

Dunn, Raiguel & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

British, French and American

DRY GOODS,

No. 91 North Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of his old friends in the counties of Bedford, Fulton, Somerset, Blair, and Cambria, to the above CARD, with the hope that, when they visit the city to purchase Goods, they will not fail to call at "No. 91 North Third Street," where, he feels satisfied, they will find as choice a selection of Goods (on as reasonable terms) as are to be found in any other house in Philadelphia.

W. B. CLARKE.

March 24, 1854.—1y.

P. A. HEALEY & BRO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

AND DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, VARNISHES, DYE-Stuffs, Spices, Patent Medicines, &c.,

Cumberland, Md.

☞ *Orders from Physicians and Merchants filled with pure and unadulterated articles, at Baltimore prices.*

June 9, 1851—1y.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.,
BRYSON & SHIRLS.

Sept. 1, 1854.

Bedford Academy

AND

FEMALE SEMINARY.

REV. JOHN LYON, PRINCIPAL.

W. W. CAMPBELL, A. B.,

Associate Principal.

THE first session of the fourth school year of this Institution will open on the first Monday of September, 1854.

The present school year opens auspiciously. The Principal looks forward with confidence, under God's favor, to its efficiency and success. With enlarged experience and invigorated health, with the Teacher of his choice, who has already commended himself to the attachment and confidence of this community, and with a corps of students already drilled and animated with some generous enthusiasm for knowledge, he hopes fully to sustain the high estimation in which his fellow-citizens have been pleased to regard this school of learning. The studies of the advanced class will cover a good part of the Junior and Senior Course in our best Colleges. No pains will be spared to develope the intellect and perfect the scholarship of the Juvenile *Classes*. While memory is cultivated, and accuracy of recitation enforced, where set words are important, it is our guiding principle, that the great object of Education is to teach the young mind *how to think*, and to express in suitable language what it thinks. We ever keep in view that "the repetition, parrot-like, of the words of the school book, by the pupil, evinces neither his knowledge of the subject nor his power to enunciate it; and much less do the monosyllabic answers to a fixed set of questions."

If practice upon this principle gives the Teacher more labor, it will ensure *him* a higher reward and the Pupil a thousand-fold more benefit.

During the past year an *Astronomical Apparatus* has been procured, at a cost of $60.

Seperate entrances and seperate seats are appropriated to the Male and Female Departments.

It has long been a Desideratum with the Principal to introduce a *thorough and scientific study of vocal music* as a part of the Academic Course. It will now take its place by the side of Grammar and Arithmatic as a daily recitation. We hope to wipe off that reproach for Deficiency here which lies so justly against most of the Schools and Academies of England and America.

No Pupil received for less than 1 quarter.

Terms per quarter, as usual, to wit:

CLASSICS,	$6 25
HIGHER ENGLISH,	5 00
MIDDLE "	4 50
ELEMENTARY "	4 00

Bedford, August 19, 1853.

D. K. WUNDERLICH. B. F. NEAD.

Wunderlich & Nead,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,

CHAMBERSBURG.

☞ They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

*** They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

TIN & COPPER WARE.

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish, wholesale and retail, Tin and Copper Ware in great variety, on the most reasonable terms.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

DR. A. B. MADAN

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Office in the room formerly occupied by Dr. BRAMWELL, opposite Mr. Frazer's Tavern. ☞All night calls promptly attended to.

April 8, 1853.

MONEY WANTED.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make payment on or before the 1st day of May next. All accounts unsettled at that date will be collcted by course of law.

C. N. HICKOK.

March 31, 1854.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞ Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

A DESIRABLE TOWN PROPERTY

For Sale.

The subscriber, anxious to go west, offers, at Private Sale, the valuable Town Property on which he at present resides, in Schellsburg Borough.

There are two Lots, (one of which is a corner lot,) 66 feet front by 240 feet deep, on which there is erected a two story Brick Dwelling House, 40 feet front and 20 feet back, with Brick back building, 20 by 16 feet, with double back porch, all nearly new.

Also, a two story Frame Carriage Shop, 58 by 20 feet, with Smith Shop adjoining, 35 by 19 feet, and Carriage and Lumber House, 16 by 30 feet, an excellent new or nearly new Stable, and other out buildings thereon erected.

The location is in the most desirable part of the Town, and one well suited for the Carriage Manufacturing Business, or the same may be changed to suit the Foundry or any other Mechanical pursuit. The shops are sufficiently large to work 10 or 12 hands to advantage.

Being near the Allegheny, the best of Lumber can be had cheap—and coal can be got to great advantage.

Any person wishing to purchase property and start the Carriage Manufacturing Business, will do well to call on the subscriber, as he is determined to sell if he can.

For terms, &c., enquire either of the subscriber in Schellsburg, or Jno. P. Reed, Esq., Bedford, Pa.

G. W. HUNT.

June 23, 1854.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞Office nearly opposite the Post Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

John A. Blodget,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend punctually to all business entrusted to his care. ☞ *Office nearly opposite the office of the Bedford Gazette.*

March 3, 1854.

Watches and Jewelry.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to his customers and the public generally, that he has just received from the East, and is now opening at his old stand in the Borough of Bedford, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, a well selected assortment of Watches and Jewelry, consisting, in part, of Fine Gold Levers, Lepine & Silver Watches—also a variety of Gold Chains, Keys, Gold Pencils, & Pens—Rings, Ear Rings, Bracelets, Breast Pins, Cuff Pins, &c. Albatta Spoons and Forks, and 8 day and 30 hour Clocks. Persons will find it to their interest to call and examine my stock. My motto is quick sales and small profits. Watches & Clocks repaired as usual.

H. NICODEMUS.

Aug. 26, 1853.

HUMMEL'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

EVERY ONE who has used Hummel's Essence of Coffee, knows that one package will go as far as 4 pounds of the best Java Coffee, and coffee made by this Essence will preserve perfectly the real taste of Java coffee, but will have a more delicate and finer flavor, a finer color, and will certainly be much wholesomer for every person than pure Java Coffee.

☞For sale at Dr. B. F. HARRY'S new Drug and Book Store. Oct. 7, 1853.

OLD PEWTER & COPPER WANTED.

THE highest price, in cash or trade, allowed for old Pewter and Copper.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Sept. 9, 1853.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania.

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

DR. S. A. R. FISH

HAVING located at Summerhill, in Cambria County, respectfully tenders his professional services to the public.

Dr. Fish is in possession of a certain preventive for Flux, Scarlet Fever, and Fevers in general, which he will warrant for both adults and children for the space of one summer season.

May 6, 1853.

JOHN R. EDIE, Attorney at Law,

WILL hereafter regularly attend the sittings of the courts of this county. During the terms of Court he may be consulted professionally at the Hotel of Maj. Davis.

Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

ISAAC HUGUS, Attorney at Law,

WILL hereafter regularly attend the sittings of the Courts of this county.—During the terms of the Court he may be consulted professionally at the Hotel of Maj. Davis.

Bedford, March 10, 1854.

SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED.

Ten *School Teachers* are wanted to take charge of the various Schools of Colerain Township. Schools to open on the 1st of November. All desired information can be obtained by application to

JNO. A. CORLE,

August 25, 1854. *Colerain Township.*

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between Thomas and John King, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with them, are requested to attend to their liquidation without delay.

THOMAS KING,
June 1, 1854. JOHN KING.

Having this day associated Henry S. King, of the City of Pittsburg, with us in the business of manufacturing Iron, the business will be conducted under the name and firm of John King & Co.

THOMAS KING,
June 9, 1854. JOHN KING.

INFORMATION WANTED.

If there are any persons in Bedford or the adjoining counties who had a son or brother by name of *Samuel McGriger* who enlisted in the army of the United States sometime about October, 1850, at or near Columbia, Pa. they are requested to make known the fact to the undersigned, and they may hear of something to their advantage.

A. SAUPP,
P. M. Bedford, Pa.

Sept. 29, 1854—6t.

STOVES!

On hand, and for sale, a superior lot of Cooking, Ten Plate, Parlor, and Church Stoves.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Wm. Henry Leas,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Fort Desmoines, Iowa,

WILL give special attention to locating lands—investing money—paying taxes—making collections, &c., &c.

☞ *Refers to Gen. Bowman and Hon. Job Mann.* Sept. 8, 1854.

DR. P. S. THOMPSON

Having permanently located at Centreville, Bedford County, Pa. offers his Professional services to the Citizens of the surrounding Country. Office and Residence at the Half-Way House.

July 28, 1854.—2m.

Mens, Boys, and Youths, city-made calf-skin Boots, for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

VINEGAR WANTED.—A fair price will be given for Ten Barrels of pure Cider Vinegar, by

Sept. 8, 1851. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

TO THE MILLINERY TRADE.

JOHN STONE & SONS,

Importers and Dealers in

FRENCH MILLINERY GOODS,

No. 45 South Second Street, PHILADELPHIA,

Are now prepared to offer their customers and the trade an unusually large and well selected assortment of RIBBONS, SATINS, VELVETS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, LACES, and every other article appertaining to the Millinery trade.

☞ Our stock being of our own direct importation, offers great advantages both in styles and prices.

Oct. 13, 1851.—1y.